

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JAN. 13-14, 1973

Established 1887

Russians, GE Sign An Accord On Technology of Power Turbines

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Union and the General Electric Co., one of America's industrial giants, signed a wide-ranging agreement here today for joint development of electric-power generating technology.

The accord, which was concluded by Thomas A. Paine, a General Electric vice-president, also provides for exchanges of specialists and production samples of turbines and other power equipment, as well as for joint research and development programs.

On the Soviet side, the new agreement was negotiated by the government's State Committee for Science and Technology, which is responsible for all applied research and development activities in the Soviet Union. Although no specific price tag was set on the accord, Mr. Paine described it as a "broad foundation that may ultimately lead to hundreds of millions of dollars worth of business" between the Schenectady, N.Y., concern and the Soviet government.

Long-Term Accords
The broad policy agreement appeared to follow a pattern favored by the Soviet authorities in an effort to set their newly developing relations with American companies on a formal, long-term basis. A similar accord of intent in several areas of cooperation was signed last year by Occidental Petroleum Corp., a conglomerate based in Los Angeles.

For General Electric, the agreement, coming after five years of preliminary contacts, represented a return to the Soviet scene. The company was among American business concerns that were active in the Soviet Union in the early 1920s, when Lenin granted business concessions to foreign concerns in an effort to build up the Soviet economy.

In the 1930s, General Electric manufactured hydraulic turbines for the Dnieper Dam, the Soviet Union's first major producer of hydroelectric power. During World War II, the company supplied the Red Army with an entire generating plant built on railroad cars that could move with military operations.

However, with the onset of the cold war, business relations between General Electric and the Soviet government ceased in 1948, and there was a 20-year hiatus before contacts were renewed in 1968.

Mutual Benefit
At a news conference at the American Embassy, Mr. Paine, who is a former administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said each side was ahead of the other in some phases of electric power technology. He said that he saw mutual benefit in the pooling of efforts to meet the vastly increased needs of generating and capacity in the years ahead.

As a starter, Mr. Paine said, priority is to be given to mutual exchange and development of steam and gas turbines and of nuclear power reactors.

The GE executive dwelt in particular on the need for joint development of gas turbines, for which the company signed a separate agreement in April with the Soviet Union's Ministry of Heavy and Power Equipment.

Reacting to Senate Testimony U.S. Insists It Won't A-Bomb N. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The White House, the State Department and the Defense Department today ruled out the use of nuclear weapons by the United States in the Vietnam war.

The subject came up as the result of testimony yesterday by William P. Clements, designated to become the deputy secretary of defense.

In responding to a question on the possible use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam if the Paris peace talks broke down, Mr. Clements told the Senate Armed Services Committee: "I wouldn't eliminate it, but that is not to say I'd be in favor of it either."

At the White House, Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that President Nixon repeatedly has made it clear that nuclear weapons are "not one of the contingent elements we will use in relation to Vietnam."

"That Remains Our Policy"
At the State Department, press officer Charles W. Bray 3d recalled that Secretary of State William P. Rogers has declared twice that the United States will not use nuclear weapons in Indochina.

"That remains our policy," said Mr. Bray. At the Pentagon, spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim first was reluctant to discuss American policy regarding nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia or to even state what that policy is.

But later, during a lengthy session with reporters, he acknowledged that there had been no change in policy "as previously stated" by administration officials.

However, he refused to restate the policy until a messenger brought in a note from Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird in which, Mr. Friedheim said, the secretary said he would not recommend the use of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

Less than an hour after Mr. Friedheim's briefing, the Pentagon circulated a memorandum to newsmen quoting Mr. Clements as saying "I am in complete agreement with the policy" against use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam, as previously expressed by Secretary of State Rogers.

"I would like to clear up promptly any confusion that may (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kissinger, Tho Talk Six Hours

Total for Week Is 27½ Hours

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—President's adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho conferred secretly for just over six hours again today in the fifth day of their renewed quest for a Vietnam cease-fire.

With 27½ hours of discussions to their credit since Monday, a sixth session was scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Neither side departed from the rigidly enforced news blackout surrounding both the Kissinger-Tho meetings and the parallel technical discussions, which have been averaging eight hours a day since Jan. 2.

The very length of the discussions was beginning to prime hopes that both sides were making progress on details of an agreement.

But even if the discussions were able to settle still outstanding major obstacles, initiating a much less signature-of-a-cessate fire beyond President Nixon's Jan. 20 inauguration, observers suggested.

With the now-suspended bombing north of the 20th parallel still ranking the North Vietnamese, observers doubted that Hanoi could afford to announce any final agreement without facing charges they had buckled under American pressure.

Moreover, the United States also is believed resigned to an additional delay in order to inform the South Vietnamese government and Canada, which has refused to send troops for the international cease-fire supervisory commission before studying the agreement.

Another Round Possible

Another round of Kissinger-Tho talks could well be required to nail down final details before initiating and signature.

Despite the length of the major and technical secret discussions, there was no indication of what, if any, compromises either side had made on the outstanding substantive issues.

They are believed to center on the future of the Demilitarized Zone, which Hanoi wants as porous as possible. The United States, in Saigon's behalf, would like it to be an effective anti-infiltration barrier. A related issue is the Saigon regime's future legitimacy as a separate entity.

The day's meeting at the Communist villa in suburban Gif-sur-Yvette got under way 15 minutes late because of snow and fog in and around the French capital. Mr. Kissinger and his team were greeted by a North Vietnamese protocol officer at the door of the villa which the late Cubanist painter Fernand Léger bequeathed to the French Communist party.

Technical Meeting

The technical experts met for more than eight hours at the American villa, a St.-Non-la-Breche, west of Paris, where Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho will confer tomorrow morning in keeping with their rotation of the meeting site.

Both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho, the amiable for photographers and newsmen but were careful to do so separately. This has become the unwritten rule in the current round of talks—presumably because of Hanoi's touchiness over the December bombing north of the 20th parallel.

Clerics Fail to See Pope

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—Six Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious returned to the United States today after being told here that Pope Paul VI could not see them personally to discuss American military activities in Indochina.

The group, headed by Dr. Harvey Cox, a Harvard University theologian, conferred yesterday with the secretary of the Vatican's peace and civil-rights agency, the Very Rev. Joseph Grenfell, an American.

Msgr. Grenfell said today he had explained to the visitors that Pope Paul is unable to see each of the hundreds of groups and individuals who request audiences every day and that he was deputizing for the Pontiff.

The group had said before leaving for Europe that it would seek the Pope's aid in mobilizing world opinion against the American role in the Vietnam war.

Msgr. Grenfell, secretary of the pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace, said today that the American group expressed deep concern over the recent escalation of the war in Indochina. "We were pleased to receive their message and welcomed their initiative," he said.



AVY SECURITY—Solid row of police vans blocks approach to Orly airport on arrival of Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

Meir Mounts Night Guard Mrs. Meir

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Golda Meir of Israel arrived today for a two-day unofficial gathering of world Socialist leaders, which the French government plans to officially legitimize.

Her security was no French cabinet member on hand as the 74-year-old Mrs. Meir arrived at Orly airport at 1 p.m. before being taken to the Israeli Embassy.

Her car was followed by a young woman followed by an anti-aircraft gun.

The night security measures—men armed with machine guns—were posted on the roofs of the buildings surrounding the embassy.

They were motivated by the fact that the French Socialist Party, which is sponsoring the gathering, is a Communist front.

On Tuesday, the offices of the Agency in the 17th arrondissement were bombed out, with 10 people killed, including the French Socialist Party secretary, who was sponsoring the gathering.

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WELL PROTECTED—Premier Golda Meir leaving Israeli Embassy Friday night with her Ambassador, Asher Ben Nathan. Because of heavy police protection, photographers had hard time getting close enough to take pictures and had to use a telephoto lens.

To Ease Nixon's Relations With Congress

Greece Said to Plan to End U.S. Arms Aid

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Greece has decided to give up U.S. military aid, a qualified source disclosed here tonight. The U.S. government is aware of the intention, he said, and an official announcement is due soon.

The source was confirming a report that appeared in the Athens newspaper Vradyni today. It said the leaders of the military-backed government plan to renounce American grant aid to ease the Nixon administration's position in Congress, which is critical of aid to the Greek dictatorship.

The United States has poured a billion dollars worth of military hardware into Greece since 1947, first to help defeat a Communist armed revolt, then to bolster Greece's defenses as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally.

Details of the American Military Assistance Program to Greece are secret. But officials said total U.S. aid to Greece for 1972 was about \$75 million, including roughly \$15 million in grant aid and \$60 million in credits under the Foreign Military Sales Act.

There was no indication Athens would also give up the sales cred.

There were also signs that the fuel crisis had begun to spread East, with at least two oil companies telling diesel oil customers that their supplies for January would have to be reduced as much as 25 percent.

Meanwhile, the bitter cold that had lingered over the nation's interior for the last 10 days moderated under sunny skies—but not enough to end the fuel shortage.

Homes in Colorado and Nebraska were kept warm by 50-to-100 gallon "dumps" of heating oil, enough for three days to a week. Thirty schools were forced to close in Wichita because of the fuel shortage and in Rockford, Ill., the city's biggest fuel distributor said he had no oil left to supply between 6,000 and 7,000 customers.

The heating oil shortage sent Minnesota's Civil Defense director north to Canada, where he attempted to wring fuel out of Canada's Emergency Measures Office. Honeywell, Inc., and the University of Minnesota began lowering temperatures and steam pressures inside their buildings, although they insisted they had enough fuel to continue operations for several weeks to come.

"We've taken a 25 percent cut in heating oil shipments for January and February," a Honeywell spokesman said, "but that doesn't mean we're at the mittens and overhauling stage yet."

The most critical new shortage was in diesel fuel, which affected transport service on rivers, railroads and highways.

Fuel Shortage in U.S. Worsens, Spreads to East Coast

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The U.S. fuel shortage worsened yesterday in the Midwest, where major oil companies cut back shipments of diesel fuel to railroads, trucking companies, barges and bus lines serving at least seven major cities.

There were also signs that the fuel crisis had begun to spread East, with at least two oil companies telling diesel oil customers that their supplies for January would have to be reduced as much as 25 percent.

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Barge traffic slowed up on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, delaying shipments of wheat for the Soviet Union, and soybeans for Japan. Minnesota's Burlington-Northern Railroad reduced freight train speeds from 80 to 50 miles an hour and cut the number of locomotives hauling long freights from two to one.

Cuts by Suppliers Hit Trains, Barges, Trucks

There were conflicting reports about shortages of jet fuel. The Air Transport Association claimed that companies supplying jet fuel to airlines at New York's Kennedy Airport were "scraping the bottom of the barrel," while the White House Office of Emergency Preparedness called the aviation fuel situation "generally good."

The OEP said that the jet fuel shortage was limited to Texaco, Inc., which it said was attempting to bolster its stocks by borrowing jet fuel from the Air Force on a reimbursable basis.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., claimed that the Air Force had put out an emergency call for 113 million gallons of jet fuel to tide it over the next three months.

"It may well be that the Defense Department needs additional JP-4 (jet fuel)," Sen. Humphrey wrote Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, "but surely any additional supply order should be

tempered or moderated by the urgent requirements of our domestic economy."

Dependence on Mideast
ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—A new report on world energy needs warns that within 10 years the industrial nations of the West could find themselves at the mercy of Middle East oil producers.

The one-time Western notion that the consumer is safe because the Arabs must sell their oil is now a myth, the report said. It was prepared by Rome's Center for Mediterranean Studies. "The West's insatiable appetite has turned the oil market of the 1970s into a seller's market of unusual security and size."

The report said that Persian Gulf states will have ever-greater currency reserves at their disposal, a factor that could cause havoc in world financial markets. It said that the states, not including Iran, may easily be earning \$30 billion a year by 1980.

The report predicted that the United States alone would have to meet a bill of about \$70 billion annually for foreign oil by 1980.

Soviet Truck Puts Dent in Paris Relations

MINSK, U.S.S.R., Jan. 12 (AP)—A Soviet truck ran into and damaged the parked Air France jetliner that brought about 50 foreign newsmen and photographers from Paris for the French-Soviet summit talks.

The truck was part of a fleet of equipment de-loading the runway at Minsk. Officials said the Caravelle's right wing was badly damaged and will require extensive repairs before the aircraft can fly again.

Soviet officials brought in an Dushin turboprop airliner to return the press corps to Paris tonight.

Before returning home to Paris tonight from Minsk, Mr. Pompidou also reported that he had outlined the French view of the need for a greater exchange of people and ideas in the Europe of the future and found Mr. Brezhnev receptive to the notion that there must be "an end to the permanent war of propaganda."

The two leaders concluded their talks at a country estate near Minsk in a warm show of cordiality and public concord that is expected to be helpful to Mr. Pompidou's Gaullist against the Communist-Socialist coalition in the forthcoming French elections.

Mr. Pompidou insisted that the two men had not touched on internal politics of either country, "even for a second."

But the clear public demonstration of Soviet enthusiasm for Mr. Pompidou and the constant (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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'Traditional' Enemy Area

Suspected Red Sites Bombed 40 Miles Northwest of Saigon

SAIGON, Jan. 12 (AP).—B-52 bombers today rained tons of bombs on suspected Communist troop locations between the old Michelin and Lai Khe rubber plantations, 40 miles northwest of Saigon.

A spokesman for the U.S. command said 40 B-52 strikes were flown against this "traditional enemy staging area." Several secondary explosions were reported, he said.

It was the second time in two months that B-52s have raided the area, which largely has been controlled by the North Vietnamese since spring.

It recently had been reported that the North Vietnamese were attempting to move heavy artillery and possibly tanks across

the Cambodian border into South Vietnam, just north of the raided area.

B-52s and fighter-bombers continued to hammer targets in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

114 Missions in North

The big bombers made 36 strikes above the Demilitarized Zone while the fighter-bombers flew 115 in the North, the U.S. command said.

The targets, mainly supply centers, ranged from two miles south of the port city of Vinh to the DMZ itself.

U.S. spokesmen confirmed that an Air Force A-1 attack bomber crashed in northeastern Thailand last night while returning from a combat mission. The pilot bailed out safely.

It was the 36th American warplane acknowledged lost in Indochina since Dec. 18, when the United States began to hit North Vietnam with major raids, since restricted to the area south of the 20th parallel.

Military sources reported that strict security measures were in effect at the U.S. command's "Pentagon East" headquarters at Tan Son Nhut Air Base after intelligence reports indicated that Communist terrorists planned a raid there.

Hanoi's official press agency said today that four North Vietnamese Air Force lieutenants have been decorated for downing a total of 21 U.S. planes and for helping their units knock 13 others out of the skies.

24 Unit Decorations

The agency said that on the orders of North Vietnam's President Ton Duc Thang, 34 regular and irregular military units have been designated "heroic" for their efforts in the war.

Enemy ground forces in South Vietnam were reported by the Saigon command to have initiated 62 incidents in the 24 hours ending at dawn today. Most were rocket and mortar attacks, the command said.

In Cambodia, a force of Vietnamese and Cambodian Communists seized seven government outposts on the Mekong River about 30 miles east of Phnom Penh, halting vital cargo shipments to the capital.

Two other government positions, on Highway 1 at Kompong Soueng and Rumbeck, fell yesterday under heavy Communist pressure.

The blockade of Mekong River traffic to Phnom Penh deprived the capital of a major route for supplies of fuel, food and other necessities sent from Saigon. The seven outposts were taken by the Communists in the first major fighting on the river's east bank in three months.

Meningitis Death No. 2 in French Units in Germany

MUELBHEIM, West Germany, Jan. 12 (AP).—A second meningitis death among French troops stationed in this country was reported today by the French Army, which said that its posts here and at Breisach have been put under influenza surveillance. A spokesman said six meningitis victims remain in French Army hospitals, but none is in critical condition.

The spokesman said that at the two posts 10 French soldiers had been identified as having meningitis.

The first death occurred Dec. 23 and the second on Sunday. Of those stricken by the disease, most are from the south of France and "apparently have never come into contact with this type of meningitis," the spokesman said. "They also are not accustomed to this climate."

German sources suggested that the soldiers' resistance had been lowered by strenuous recruit training.

Mrs. Boggs Seeks Husband's Seat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Mrs. Lindy Boggs announced today she will be a candidate for the Louisiana congressional seat of her husband, House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, who was lost on an airplane flight in Alaska Oct. 16.

A special election has been called for March 20, with a primary Feb. 3.

Rep. Boggs was re-elected after his disappearance. The House, by resolution, declared the seat vacant when it convened Jan. 3.

U.S. Reaffirms It Won't Use A-Arms in N. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

have unintentionally resulted from my remarks yesterday before the Senate Armed Services Committee," the Clements statement said.

"I believe the Department of State has said again today that the comments of Secretary Rogers of April 17, 1972, on the subject of nuclear weapons' use in South Vietnam or North Vietnam remain the firm United States policy, and I wish to reiterate, myself, Secretary Rogers' words: 'We are not going to use nuclear weapons in South Vietnam or North Vietnam.'"

In Saigon, the U.S. military command refused to say whether any nuclear weapons are stockpiled at U.S. bases in Southeast Asia or aboard U.S. Navy ships operating in the area. But one Saigon newspaper said Mr. Clements "clearly told the committee the inevitable: The U.S. may use the atomic bomb if the negotiations break up."

The paper, Tin Song, has been considered a mouthpiece for President Nguyen Van Thieu. But political sources in the Vietnamese capital indicated this week that this relationship may have changed.

Mr. Clements' comments yesterday were made in response to what he called "philosophical questions" by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa.

Mr. Clements said he would support the military decisions of President Nixon.

Would that include the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam if peace negotiations fail? Sen. Hughes wanted to know. "I would have to study that," Mr. Clements responded. "I am not prepared to make that choice today."

Would he eliminate the thought of using nuclear weapons? "I wouldn't eliminate it, but that is not to say I'd be in favor of it either," Mr. Clements replied.

He said he recognized the difference between conventional warfare and the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Sen. Hughes asked if Mr. Clements was not prepared to say whether "the line should be crossed."

"Where, When, Who?"

"That would depend entirely on what the circumstances are, where, when, who," Mr. Clements said.

Sen. Hughes then described a set of circumstances: "Paris, 1973. Jan. 11. No agreement in sight. Would you be willing to cross the line?"

"As I understand the situation, with my limited knowledge—I want to emphasize that—the answer would be no," Mr. Clements said.

Would he rule it out under any circumstances? "I beg out on this one," Mr. Clements said, adding it is a "very complicated issue. I am not prepared to give you a philosophical view."

Mr. Clements said also he still held to his view in a September, 1970, minority report of a blue-ribbon panel studying the Defense Department that the trend in Russian military development was making the United States a second-rate power.

He added that his No. 1 objective in accepting appointment to the Defense Department is to "reverse the curve."

Mr. Clements, founder and board chairman of Sedco, Inc., an oil-drilling firm, was not questioned about a suit pending in Dallas accusing him and three associates of failure to pay commissions to an Argentine businessman for help in obtaining an oil-drilling contract in Argentina.

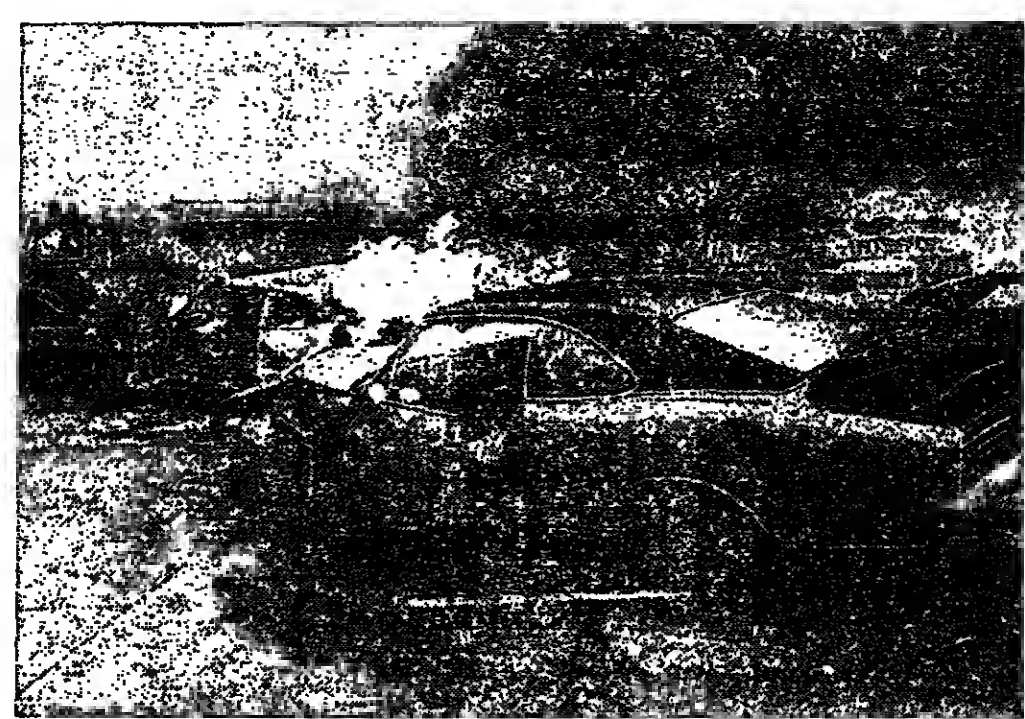
Armed Forces Committee chairman John C. Stennis, D., Miss., called a closed meeting to inquire about Mr. Clements' financial holdings. He said Mr. Clements had submitted a list of holdings and a "plan which I think will be satisfactory to the committee."

Sen. Stennis said the committee would seek a vote today on the nominations of Mr. Clements and Elliot L. Richardson, designated to become secretary of defense, after a hearing on the nomination of James R. Schlesinger to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Hanoi Is Critical

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A North Vietnamese spokesman today criticized the comments of Mr. Clements.

"This threat throws a full light on the war hysteria of the war-mongering American governmental circles toward the Vietnamese people," the spokesman said.



Scene of giant road crash Friday morning on new turnpike west of Copenhagen.

100-Car Chain Collision in Denmark Claims 2 Lives

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (AP).—Two persons were killed and eight others hospitalized today when more than 100 cars piled up in a series of collisions in heavy fog on an icy highway west of here.

Police said more than 30 cars were wrecked and three caught fire. There was no count of

vehicles with light damages, but the estimate was 70 to 80. A tank truck skidded, overturned and blocked one lane of the highway. Within minutes, police said, more than 20 cars piled into it or into each other.

In the opposite lane, two motorcyclists apparently distracted by watching the first crash

—ran into each other and started a new pile-up of a dozen cars, police said.

Fifteen ambulances, two fire engines, 10 salvage trucks and three doctor-nurse disaster teams, sped to the scene. Two ambulances collided and police patrol cars were used to take injured to the hospital.

Major Strike in Italy Aims At Reforms

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP).—Millions of Italian workers struck for half a day today in an anti-government protest. But in Rome, where the strike was supposed to hurt most, thousands spent hours getting to work in their cars in chaotic traffic despite a union call to stay home for the whole day. The call was reinforced by a daylong bus stoppage.

The strike shut most of the big industrial plants in the north and stopped all activities in the main ports.

Ground personnel and stewards walked out for two hours at the airports, but pilots reported to work. Passengers had to carry their luggage at midnight, but planes suffered only minor delays.

Trains stopped for only half an hour at midnight in token participation.

Three Federations

Both Communist and non-Communist trade unions joined in the political strike. But many in the Socialist-controlled federation, UIL, and moderate representatives about 50 percent of the Catholic federation, CISL, made it known that they had agreed to the strike only for the sake of class unity.

The strike was meant to dramatize the unions' rejection of government plans for long-pending reforms in housing, schools, medical care and hospitals.

Communist and other leftist union leaders made it clear that they believed Premier Giulio Andreotti's government could never meet their demands, because it is based on a center-right alliance. Mr. Andreotti's seven-month-old government put an end to a decade of center-left alliances of the dominant Christian Democrats with the Marxist Socialists.

Bonn Spokesman Warns U.S. That War Perils Friendship

BONN, Jan. 12 (AP).—Deeply disturbed by the Vietnam war, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government has broken a long and controversial silence to warn that the United States might lose its European friends if the war is not ended.

A spokesman for the Brandt regime, one of America's staunchest allies, elevated to official policy today a speech by Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, expressing this concern.

Mr. Schmidt said the war is "deeply disturbing" and, if it is not ended, "the danger of alienation might turn into reality and thereby deeply influence the development of European-American relations."

The spokesman said Mr. Schmidt's warning speech, made at Newberry, S.C. last night, will be published in the official Bonn government bulletin.

Until now, Mr. Brandt had kept silent on the U.S. role in Vietnam.

He had avoided comment despite growing leftist demands, within his Social Democratic party that he condemn the recent heavy bombing of North Vietnam. Mr. Brandt had feared damaging U.S.-German relations.

With anti-war demonstrations continuing, the Nobel Peace Prize winner returned to Bonn from a vacation after a Red Cross demand that he help prevent "a regression into nuclear warfare" in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Mr. Brandt faced another problem: whether to grant an entry visa for a Viet Cong representative invited to speak Monday at an anti-war rally organized by the big Frank-

Accuses Christian Democrats

Italian Anti-Mafia Official Quits Because Panel 'Sleeps'

ROME, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The secretary of Italy's anti-Mafia commission, Sen. Vincenzo Gatto, said yesterday he had resigned his post, because the commission was "asleep" while the Mafia was thriving.

The parliamentary commission originally was set up 10 years ago to seek out the root causes of the notorious criminal brotherhood and proper measures for stamping it out. The present third version of the commission has been beset by political squabbles ever since it took over from its predecessor in October, following general elections in May.

In a letter of resignation sent Wednesday to the commission's president, Sen. Luigi Curnaro, Sen. Gatto said his main reason for quitting was that the commission's "presidential office"—consisting of its leading members—had never been convened.

But the Socialist senator also accused the dominant Christian Democratic party of trying "to hinder even that little which was done in the past legislature from taking concrete shape."

'Killing Goes On'

The letter quoted a headline which appeared Wednesday in the Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera: "The Anti-Mafia Doctors While the Killing Goes On at Palermo."

The senator added: "The mission is, in fact, asleep and it exists no more. And this while the Mafia shows that it is finding again old places which had been shut off to it."

Sen. Gatto referred to a fellow commission member, Christian Democrat Giovanni Macra, deputy for Palermo, who once served on the Palermo City Council as a councillor for town planning.

Crime Rate Rising

ROME, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The crime rate in Italy is rising by more than 10 percent a year, the nation's chief prosecutor said today.

Ugo Guarniera said in a speech before the parliament that the crimes reported between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1972, totaled 1,108,177, amounting to a yearly increase of 11.5 percent, the same as the previous year.

Mr. Guarniera said thefts were up 35.1 percent to 626,345. There were 4,088 robberies, extortions and kidnappings, an increase of 16.8 percent. The number of murder and manslaughter charges also rose.

Refusal to let Mr. Du speak could spark further tension between leftists and moderates within Mr. Brandt's ruling party.

Militant Young Socialists, claiming to speak for 200,000 party members, have labeled Mr. Brandt a "troop of imperialist aggressors" for keeping silent about the U.S. bombing.

They felt "profound concern" over delays in the settlement of the Vietnam war, hoped the current Paris talks would produce "an early settlement" and pledged to continue their own unspecified behind-the-scenes efforts to "facilitate" agreement.

They advocated the reactivation of the mediating mission of Cumar V. Javiera, the United Nations representative for the Middle East, because the situation between Israel and its Arab neighbors "remains dangerous."

They were pleased by progress in their plan to double the

Helmut Schmidt

Pyramid Seekers Shrug Off Crises

Egypt Invaded—But by Tourists

By William J. Coughlin
CAIRO, Jan. 12.—At the height of the student riots in Cairo last week, a stout American woman pushed her way determinedly through the mob.

"I came here to see the Pyramids and I am going to see them," she declared.

Middle East crises or not, tourists are flocking to Egypt this winter season in the greatest numbers since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

So great is the tourist boom, with its attendant foreign-exchange earnings, that some observers here believe it is becoming a factor in President Anwar Sadat's reluctance to reopen hostilities with Israel.

"Fly-overs by Israeli Phantoms definitely are not a tourist attraction," one of them said.

Airline seats from Cairo to Luxor and Aswan now are booked up days in advance. Six Nile River steamers are sold out for the season and travelers holding confirmed reservations are sleeping on the floors of Luxor and Aswan hotels.

Latest figures show a 27 percent increase in tourism over last year for the first nine months of 1972, but that was before the winter rush began. Before the six-day war, Egypt drew about 580,000 visitors a year. That dropped off sharply after the war but climbed again to 360,000 in 1970 and 430,000 last year.

Officials believe the crowds this year may top even those of the early 1960s, reaching as high as 550,000. The Jan. 12 hotels in Cairo and elsewhere suggest their optimism may not be unfounded.

According to el-Sayed Mohammed el-Sakka, chairman of the board of Egypt Travel Co. and chairman of the Chambers of Tourism, lack of hotel space already is slowing the boom.

"We need a large number of first and second-class hotels and a large number of first-class restaurants for tourists," he said.

Despite the lack of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States, there is no absence of warmth in Egypt's interest in the American tourist.

Mr. el-Sakka said a recent trip to the United States to promote the Egyptian tourist trade was "very successful." He said agreements were reached with a number of American travel agencies to add Egypt to their itineraries despite the unsettled conditions in the Middle East.

The situation since the war has blocked plans to open resorts in such areas as the Red Sea. It also has discouraged investment of private capital in the tourist industry.

But as if to put a seal of approval on the boom, those world travelers, the Japanese, now have discovered Egypt and are arriving in increasing numbers. Egyptian tourist officials have visited Japan to encourage the trend.

But the greatest number of visitors to Egypt remains Europeans, with the French leading the list. The Russians held second place last year, ahead of the British and West Germans, but that is expected to change in the wake of Mr. Sadat's ouster of 20,000 Soviet military advisers in July.

UN Issues Report On Syrian Losses

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12 (AP).—UN observers along the Israel-Syria cease-fire lines reported testimony today that more than 125 Syrians had been killed in Israeli air raids on four Syrian villages Monday.

The report said "witnesses" in the villages told them that well over 80 civilians died in Deal, 30 in Taffas, six in Maalib and nine or more in Naous.

The observers visited the places Wednesday to investigate a complaint of the attacks filed by Syria. Their report, issued as a Security Council document, said they had confirmed the complaint.

Israel Monday said its planes had attacked five guerrilla and army positions in Syria.

Pakistan POWs Killed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (AP).—Four Pakistani prisoners of war were killed and 10 others injured yesterday as they were trying to escape from a camp in Uttar Pradesh state.

Pompidou, Brezhnev Conclude Summit Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

echoes of Soviet-French cooperation and agreement was interpreted by the diplomats as a form of Soviet endorsement for the Gaullist leader over the French Communists and their allies.

In their joint communiqué, which emphasized their agreements, the two leaders made these main points:

• They felt "profound concern" over delays in the settlement of the Vietnam war, hoped the current Paris talks would produce "an early settlement" and pledged to continue their own unspecified behind-the-scenes efforts to "facilitate" agreement.

• They advocated the reactivation of the mediating mission of Cumar V. Javiera, the United Nations representative for the Middle East, because the situation between Israel and its Arab neighbors "remains dangerous."

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Minister of Tourism Zaki Hashim expects about five million tourists to visit Egypt within the next 10 years. Unless the boom is interrupted by a renewal of hostilities, Mr. Hashim anticipates that the flow of Arab tourists to such Mediterranean countries as Spain, Greece and Italy will turn on again to Egypt.

It was no surprise last month, then, to find many American cheering on the Yale as Harvard crews in two races at the Nile against British and Egyptian eights.

© Los Angeles Times.

These reports were confirmed.

Both Egypt and Yugoslavia have some misgivings about the effects of American-Soviet détente on their interests. Yugoslav officials would like to see the nonaligned nation favored to offset some of the impact big-power deals.

Existing at this in an effort this week, the Belgrade press said the international situation showed that "the necessity of nonaligned countries more necessary than ever."

In a toast to Mr. Sadat, last night, Marshal Tito gave a gloomy assessment of world politics. He said that "things are not getting better and could be said to be worse than a year ago."

He backed Egyptian proposals for peace and said that Egypt has a right also to use "other means at its disposal" to liberate occupied territories.

Yugoslavia broke diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967. But Yugoslav officials say private talks that may have been made because it eliminates Yugoslavia as a credible peace mediator.

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Palestine National Council today ended a six-day conference with the re-election of Yasser Arafat as chairman of its executive committee, but with the dream of unified military and political action as a single aim.

A communiqué issued by the council vowed unity for the future and pledged to continue the armed struggle until the liberation of Palestine has been achieved.

Informed sources, however, said that the council had not been able to overcome internal disagreements among its various groups.

The communiqué said nothing about two of the principal issues known to have been discussed by the delegates—the establishment of a unified military command, which would control the operations of all guerrilla groups, and the creation of a central treasury to collect and distribute increasing taxes.

According to informed sources, the financial problem of the organization is partly due to the growing difficulty of collecting contributions from the inhabitants of the west bank of the Jordan, which is occupied by Israel. Several Arab governments, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which had been generous in the past, are understood to have reduced their financial contributions.

Arab government leaders lately have been criticizing with increasing frequency the PLO's inability to achieve effective unity. Some of the surviving governments in the area are known to be uneasy over what they believe is a growing leftist trend in the PLO organization.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, President of Libya, recently announced that he had withdrawn Libyan volunteers serving with the guerrillas because they had been used for military operations against Israel. Col. Qadhafi has been a generous supporter of the PLO.

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Demand Pledge of Responsiveness

Senate Democrats Eye Veto Of Balking Cabinet Nominees

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Senate Democrats demanded yesterday that President Nixon's nominees to the cabinet pledge, "as a prerequisite to confirmation," by the Senate, that they would appear before congressional committees to explain administration policies.

The demand by the Senate Democratic Caucus was the latest reflection of resentment among congressional Democrats over what they contend has been a policy of "reticence" on the part of the President and his cabinet.

William P. Rogers, the Secretary of State, and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, refused to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week to give an accounting of Mr. Nixon's efforts to end the Vietnam war.

Two nominees for the new cabinet—Elliot L. Richardson, the President's choice to be secretary of defense, and Claude S. Brinegar, designated as secretary of transportation—were reluctant in confirmation hearings earlier

this week to give their personal views on key administration policies.

"Secrecy" Assailed

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D., Texas, said that the resolution was directed at "secrecy and remoteness on the part of the cabinet and the chief executive."

"We want to understand the rationale and the logic behind decisions," Sen. Bentsen added.

It was not immediately clear whether the Democratic demand would have any practical effect, beyond giving the White House another notice that the senators were dissatisfied with the administration's attitude toward Congress.

The caucus resolution was directed to Democrats on Senate committees that will examine the qualifications of six cabinet nominees and about 30 candidates for sub-cabinet positions. It told the senators to give the full Senate a report on the nominees' "commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before duly constituted Senate committees."

But the resolution did not spell out what might occur if the committee Democrats' evaluation were unfavorable. The resolution noted that members of the administration "have refused on occasion to appear and testify."

Money Pressure Eyed

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., and Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., suggested that the Democrats could attempt to withhold appropriations from departments that were not responsive to congressional requests for information.

Sen. McGee said that he had voted for the policy resolution but that "we have to take far more drastic measures and force the issue with the President" to stop such practices as the refusal by the administration to spend funds appropriated by Congress.

The resolution adopted yesterday did not deal with the issue of "executive privilege," under which White House aides can refuse to testify on their roles in development of the President's policies and programs.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., sought to amend the resolution to have it call for a written explanation from the President when executive privilege is invoked, but his amendment was defeated by a vote of 19 to 17. The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said that the issue of executive privilege should be taken up separately at a later date.

Three Officials Of Pentagon Resign Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The White House announced today that President Nixon has accepted the resignations of three more top Pentagon officials.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon expressed regret at the impending departures of G. Warren Nutter, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs; Gardner L. Tucker, assistant secretary for systems analysis; and Robert J. Johnson, assistant secretary of the Army for research and development.

All three had served since 1969.

Mr. Nixon also accepted the resignation of Horace G. Thorbert Jr., an ambassador to Bulgaria, a position he had held since 1970.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Thorbert plans to retire from the Foreign Service.

The White House spokesman also disclosed that Chairman Russell E. Train of the Council on Environmental Quality will remain on the job, as will the two other members of the council, Beatrice E. Willard and John A. Bisterud.

Judge Hears Lawyers in Secrecy

More Guilty Pleas Rumored In Watergate Bugging Trial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The trial of six men accused of burglarizing Democratic party headquarters was moved to a closed courtroom today amid speculation that there may be more guilty pleas.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica gave no reason for the surprise shift behind closed doors and warned the defendants and their lawyers of stiff penalties for anyone violating his orders for strict secrecy.

Judge Sirica later adjourned the court until Monday without explanation. He, the defendants and their attorneys were closed for more than two hours before the judge called in the jury and announced the adjournment.

The closed session was called after all of the day's previous trial business had been conducted out of hearing of the courtroom audience and the jury before Judge Sirica.

There had been speculation around the U.S. Court House, where the trial is in its fifth day, that some of all of the six remaining defendants wanted to follow the lead of E. Howard Hunt Jr., who pleaded guilty to six counts yesterday.

A Utah college student has testified that he met weekly with Mr. Hunt, a former White House consultant, to exchange intelligence reports on Democrats for envelopes full of money.

Thomas Gregory, a student at

Brigham Young University, said he was paid for infiltrating the headquarters of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie and Sen. George McGovern, candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Gregory testified that he was recruited by a friend who was soliciting agents to spy on Democratic organizations. He said a man identifying himself as E.L. Warren paid for his plane ticket to Washington from Provo, Utah, and gave him his first assignment of infiltrating the Muskie camp. He identified "Warren" as Mr. Hunt.

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Severe Drought Affects Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 12 (AP).—A severe drought affecting large areas of Turkey has forced authorities to ration drinking water in several cities, including Ankara and Izmir.

In eastern Turkey, other cities are being supplied with water by tank trucks, authorities reported.

The lack of rainfall since November also is damaging crops—a serious problem for this country where two-thirds of the population depends on farming.

N.Y. 'Gay' Group Wins Right to Organize

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 12 (AP).—New York's highest court ruled yesterday that a homosexual group could incorporate in the state under the name of "Gay Activists Alliance."

The group wanted to organize homosexuals to seek the repeal of certain laws. The decision of the Court of Appeals overturned the ruling of New York secretary of State John P. Lomenzo.

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MOVING IN—Newly elected Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, D., Colo., is not practicing modeling but moving furniture into her new home in Alexandria, Va., where she will reside for, at least, the next two years. Husband James, in background, also lends a helping hand but in a more conventional manner.

McGovern Criticizes Press In Discussing His Defeat

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Returning for the first time since the campaign to the only state he carried in the Nov. 7 presidential election, Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., yesterday assailed the press coverage in talking about his landslide defeat.

At a news conference before a crowd of about 200 former campaign workers, most of them young, the South Dakota senator criticized both the press and the isolation of President Nixon in the White House.

The campaign workers gave Sen. McGovern a tumultuous reception, greeting him with standing applause and interrupting his remarks repeatedly to cheer. He exhorted them to put pressure on Congress to withhold funding for the Indochina war and to implement other McGovern campaign policies.

"In reading the clippings of the national press coverage," the defeated Democratic candidate said, "I don't know how we got 23 million votes. The press was really very bad. The press picture [of himself] that emerged is really a very negative one. Many of the things I saw as personal strengths were interpreted as weaknesses."

Engelton Controversy

His changes of direction on tax reform and in the controversy over running mate Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, O. Mo., were "blown up to the extent that I was considered indecisive on everything," he said.

In comparison with most recent campaigns, he said, there were few candidates who "took more forthright stands on the hard issues than I did."

"Part of the problem," he added.

McGovern on Kissinger

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Sen. McGovern was quoted today as saying he believes presidential adviser Henry Kissinger "was lying" on Oct. 25 when he said that peace was at hand in Vietnam.

The Boston Globe said he made the assertion during a luncheon with Globe editors.

It said Sen. McGovern called Mr. Kissinger's statement a final factor in his election defeat.

"Of course, I don't know," Sen. McGovern said, "but I can only tell you that when Kissinger told the country on Oct. 25 that peace was at hand, only a few small details remained. I think he was lying."

"I think he knew that the President and Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu were not about to accept the agreement which he had tentatively reached with Hanoi."

WHO Reports No Deaths

GENEVA, Jan. 12 (AP).—An epidemic of influenza that spread to several countries this week was described today as mild and without apparent fatal cases by a spokesman of the World Health Organization.

He said the disease—the benign "A" type virus—spread from the Soviet Union and reached epidemic proportions in Romania, the Yugoslav province of Croatia, France, Britain and Trinidad and Tobago, with only sporadic occurrence in other countries.

He said the organization so far has had no reports of deaths as a result of influenza.

California Outbreak

Dr. James Chin of the California Health Department in Berkeley said, "Clearly, northern California, and especially the San Francisco Bay area, had an epidemic of flu which peaked in the first week of January. We're now starting to get reports that central and southern California are getting involved."

Dr. Chin cited partial statewide death figures for flu and pneu-

Atlantic City Decides It Will Allow Monopoly Names to Go by Board

By Edward C. Butts

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Jan. 12 (NYT).—For millions of Monopoly players, those sentimental high-rollers of play-money capitalism, today was a victory for tradition and the underdog.

Two local streets immortalized on 70 million Monopoly boards these last 37 years got a solid new lease on life. Their names will not be changed, the Atlantic City Commission decided.

All streets on Monopoly boards are named after actual streets in Atlantic City. Although Mediterranean and Baltic are the most inexpensive properties on Monopoly boards—and rather drab in real life—the announced plan to rename them brought on an avalanche of protests from across the continent.

Many protests not only called Mediterranean and Baltic Avenues a major part of American tradition but singled them out as symbols of the underdog.

After a 20-minute public hearing at City Hall, while television cameras rolled, the city's commissioner of public works, Arthur W. Pozzo, original sponsor of the name change idea, reversed himself and urged that his bill be killed immediately. It was unanimously by the five-member commission of which he is a member.

Why had Mr. Pozzo undertaken this name change plan anyway? He explained that it was "part of upgrading our city to join with the new gaming casinos" that may be authorized by the voters in a referendum next fall.

Some Programs Cut, Others Added

Nixon Education Budget Said to Involve Shifts

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).

President Nixon's education budget for the next fiscal year will propose the elimination or phasing out of many education programs that are popular, according to reports and documents reaching Capitol Hill.

Many other existing programs would be sharply reduced under the proposed budget, and no funds have been allocated for some new programs that Congress approved last year.

The highest cuts are scheduled for programs in elementary and secondary education. Spending for higher education would be slightly increased in the next fiscal year, and a new program of scholarships for low and middle-income college students would be funded fully. But no money would be allocated under Congress's 1972 program of direct grants to colleges and universities.

The drafting of the budget for fiscal year 1974, which begins July 1, is so far along that it is highly unlikely that the figures in the reports and documents will be changed significantly before the budget is published at the end of this month.

The documents indicate that the President will once more ask Congress to enact special revenue-sharing for education. Under this approach, most existing categories of federal aid would be consolidated and the states would be given one broad federal grant. The special revenue-sharing proposal went nowhere in Congress after Mr. Nixon proposed it last year.

\$5-Billion Total

Spending by the Office of Education would total close to \$5 billion during fiscal 1974, about the same as the estimate for the current fiscal year. But the outlays would be shifted so that some programs would be eliminated entirely and others would be cut back.

At least two programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 would get no money in fiscal 1974.

One of these—aid for the creation of experimental and innovative programs under Title III of the act—costs \$126 million in the present fiscal year.

The other—money to improve state education agencies under Title V of the act—costs \$21 million this year.

The budget also would propose the abolition of all federal aid

to libraries. The government is spending \$90 million on libraries in this fiscal year.

The budget also would end public schools' assistance based on the number of students whose families work on federal property but do not live there.

The budget would continue to give communities aid based on children who live on federal property, but the recommended cuts in the other part of the program would amount to \$123 million.

The budget also proposes a cut

of \$100 million—a 20 percent reduction—in funds to the states for vocational education.

The recommended budget includes nearly \$1 billion for a new program of federal scholarships for college students, a program that Congress enacted last year.

Under this legislation, a key proposal of the Nixon administration, each college student would get from the federal government a theoretical allowance of \$1,400 a year, minus the amount that his family could be expected to contribute towards his education.

The grant could not exceed 60 percent of what a student needs to attend his college. Most students from families with income less than \$13,000 a year could get some money under the program.

The budget documents appear to contain no money for the last program under the National Defense Education Act.

The recommended budget contains no money for the annual allocation to land-grant colleges and none for the program of foreign-language and area studies.

Teller Urges End to Secrecy On Science Data After Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Dr. Edward Teller has proposed that government scientific secrets, including defense information, be made public after one year.

In an interview in the Johns Hopkins University magazine, the physicist said: "After a year, I believe that most of our secrets are found out by the Russians anyway, specifically in science and technology."

"I am against secrecy because, among other things, it impedes the development of American science and American defense."

He said the Soviet Union was ahead of the United States in nuclear weapon development, where U.S. secrecy was "the greatest."

"They're not ahead of us because of one of those spies," he said.

"They are ahead of us because they did more work, because their scientists are forced to work as they are forced to do everything else. Our scientists abstain from work that is classified."

First in Computers

By contrast, he said, the United States was ahead of the Russians and everybody else in computer science—which was not secret—and this had extremely important defense applications.

The only type of information Dr. Teller said should be kept secret was that which only a few people needed to know, such as the location of nuclear submarines. In such cases, no secret documents needed to be issued, as the information could be shared in personal confidence, he said.

Another benefit of a one-year rule on secret documents was that it would deter those who want to use secrecy for political gain, he said.

U.S. Now Decides Localities Can Regulate Aircraft Noise

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).

In a policy reversal, the Transportation Department has concluded that local governments are free to combat noise pollution by placing curfews on nighttime takeoffs of jet aircraft.

This supersedes a stand taken by the Federal Aviation Administration, and most of the aviation industry, that federal regulation of air transportation left no room for tough noise-abatement rules by localities.

The shift, the result of a "thorough review" promoted by court cases, was disclosed yesterday in a brief filed with the Supreme Court. Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold and General Counsel John W. Barnum of the Transportation Department told the court that Congress has not displaced state and local authorities in the fight to reduce noise pollution from jets or other sources.

The brief marked the federal government's re-entry, as friend of the court, in a dispute between the city of Burbank, Calif., and Lockheed Air Terminal Inc., owner of the Hollywood-Burbank Airport on the edge of Los Angeles.

The airport owner—supported by the Air Transport Association, representing the nation's major air carriers, and the National Business Aircraft Association—went to court two years ago to challenge a Burbank ordinance forbidding all jet takeoffs between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Hearing in February

Lower courts were persuaded that the local law was in conflict with national transportation policy as reflected in decades of federal legislation. The city took the case to the high court and was granted a hearing scheduled for next month.

The FAA supported the airport interests in the lower courts but, according to yesterday's brief, the FAA's administrative Department superiors have concluded otherwise.

"There simply is no general federal policy in favor of night flights by jet aircraft over densely populated residential districts irrespective of environmental consequences, nor is there any such specific policy applicable to Burbank," the brief said.

The brief said that the FAA had the legal power to issue noise-abatement directives to airports across the country but that, until that happens, there is considerable leeway for local regulation.

The government's new position would only give cities and counties increased dominion over their airspace if those jurisdictions had control over the airports involved. Thus, the government said, efforts by neighboring jurisdictions to block specific flight

49 Families Get Damage Awards For Airport Noise

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP).

Forty-nine families living near Los Angeles International Airport have been awarded \$385,700 for damages caused by jet airplane noise.

A Superior Court jury deliberated for 13 days before deciding Wednesday that seven other families were not entitled to any payment from the city because their homes were too far from the airport to be greatly affected.

The ruling settled a suit originally brought by about 100 families who said the noise damaged and devalued their property, and harmed their health.

During the course of the court proceeding, the city agreed to pay 39 of the homes and Superior Court Judge William H. Levi ruled that six of the properties were too far from the runways to suffer any loss of value from noise.

Still to be tried on Feb. 14 are the claims of 11 families that airport noise, fumes and vibrations have caused them serious personal injury and annoyance.

Leary Takes Part In Film on Drugs

VIENNA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Timothy Leary, who broke out of a California prison in 1970, while serving a term for smuggling marijuana, has participated here in an Austrian documentary film about "hard" drugs, an Austrian movie director said today.

Michael Brauner, director of the "Vienna Film Collective," said Leary took part in a film that shows the ill-effects of taking hard drugs.

"Leary explains, in out film why some young people take hard drugs," Mr. Brauner said. "He also comments on society's attitude toward drug addicts. We included his statements in our film it would be wrong to say he played a leading part in it."

Major Pittsburgh Fire

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12 (AP).—A fire, fueled by explosions and fanned by a brisk wind, swept a three-block warehouse and residential area in the city's Lehigh section last night. One fireman was injured. Many residents were evacuated from their homes in the area.

Jury Gets Case In Mass Murders

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP).

The mass murder case of Juan Corona, charged with hacking to death 25 farm workers and burying them in crude graves in an orchard, went to the jury yesterday after final prosecution arguments.

Defense attorney Richard Hawk, claiming that the prosecution botched the case and arrested the wrong man, completed his closing argument Wednesday. He called the case a "dark and dismal chapter in law enforcement history."

Mr. Hawk said the elaborate chain of circumstantial evidence against Mr. Corona contains at least nine separate links in which sufficient "reasonable doubt" exists to require an acquittal.

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Behind the Rift With Sweden

The current diplomatic rift between the United States and Sweden is disturbing in itself and even more disturbing in what it portends for the leadership role which Mr. Nixon would have this country take after the war. Mr. Palme, the Swedish Premier, has a long record of vigorous open opposition to American policy in Vietnam. To protest one of his gestures, Mr. Nixon did not replace the American ambassador who retired from Stockholm last summer. In response to Mr. Palme's latest outburst, an extravagant statement placing the Christmas bombing of Hanoi among the century's worst "atrocities," the President responded even more sharply. There is no record that he attempted to explain to the Swedes the purpose of the latest bombing, any more than he has to Americans. But he did tell Sweden not to replace its retiring ambassador. "We might as well face it," a State Department official thoroughly caught up in the Nixon spirit said, "we are dealing here with an unfriendly country."

This is, of course, nonsense. That an American diplomat could apparently believe it suggests just how far the Nixon administration has gotten out of touch with the rest of the world. For Sweden is anything but an unfriendly country. It is, in the natural scheme of things, a close friend sharing the deepest associations and values with the United States. It is also, obviously, a country whose leader along with a substantial portion of its citizenry, happens to disagree with a particular American policy. But the way to cope with a friend's disagreement is, at the least, to get in closer touch, to try to explain, not to react in pique and close off the symbolic channel of communication between nations, the exchange of ambassadors. Passing off political disagreement as an expression of calculated hostility is simply wrong-headed.

Here we introduce a point so obvious as to be almost embarrassing to have to make. It was not Olof Palme's words that shot almost a score of B-52s out of the skies of North Vietnam during the December raids:

It was missiles supplied to Hanoi by the Soviet Union. The two million signatures Mr. Palme is trying to rally for an end-to-the-bombing petition are not killing South Vietnamese. The bullets sent to the Viet Cong by the People's Republic of China are. Yet Mr. Nixon keeps his ambassador in Moscow, and Moscow's envoy stays in Washington. As with the Russians, he continues efforts to broaden ties with the Chinese. How can the President countenance this measure of illogic in his policy?

The Swedish attitude—which is, let it be noted, shared in some more or less considerable degree by practically every friend the United States has—expresses essentially, we think, the bafflement with which so many people everywhere view the extended and continuing American involvement in Vietnam. The attitude may not arise so much out of compassion for the Vietnamese, or hostility to Americans, as out of cold self-interest. Mr. Nixon would like the American stand in Vietnam to be seen by friend and foe as a testament to the United States' devotion to an ally and to its dedication to the principle of national self-determination. But many people in many lands see the American stand as evidence that the United States has lost its balance and undermined its own penchant and capacity for a leading world role. Many foreigners—not all, to be sure—look at the United States and see a nation harshly divided within itself, one whose will and readiness to make good on other international commitments have been put in shadow by its costly and disproportionate involvement in Vietnam. From the viewpoint of their own self-interest, they must necessarily wonder if and how the United States has been changed by the war, and whether it is wise to count on the United States in years ahead.

This is to us the real issue involved in President Nixon's reaction to Olof Palme. We cannot conceive how it is to the President's or the country's advantage for him to pursue his particular line of response.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Compounding Confusion

As peace talks continue in tight secrecy in Paris, public confusion over the administration's objectives in Indochina has been compounded by the conflicting testimony of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and his designated successor, Elliot L. Richardson.

Mr. Laird told the House Armed Services Committee this week that "the South Vietnamese people today, in my view, are fully capable of providing for their own in-country security against the North Vietnamese." The successful completion of Vietnamization, he said, "makes possible the complete termination of American involvement in the war, contingent always on the safe return of American prisoners of war and an accounting for those missing in action throughout Indochina."

This high-level evaluation immediately raised two questions: If the only conditions for complete American withdrawal are return of the prisoners and an accounting of the missing, why did President Nixon refuse to sign the accord reached in Paris last October since that agreement appeared to fulfill these basic objectives? If the South Vietnamese are now fully capable of defending themselves, why are American forces

still heavily engaged over South Vietnam and part of North Vietnam?

After Mr. Richardson told the Senate Armed Services Committee two days later that he agreed with Mr. Laird's position, Sen. Nunn, Democrat, of Georgia, expressed the frustration of many when he observed: "I'm having trouble understanding the difference between this [Laird's] position and those [in Congress] who want to cut off funds for the war."

Pressed by Sen. Nunn, Mr. Richardson then conceded that the administration has "other objectives." Vietnamization, he said, "leads to a point where the United States is justified in removal of its own forces. So it is satisfactory for the United States. On the other hand, it remains unsatisfactory if the peace in the area is not achieved."

Where does that leave us? Withdrawal is justified, but the administration won't withdraw. Return of the prisoners is the condition for withdrawal but when prisoner return is offered there are "other conditions." The position is satisfactory for the United States but it is unsatisfactory. Peace is "at hand" but it isn't at hand. When will there be an end to this double-talk?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moscow Fears a Thaw

Pravda's senior foreign affairs commentator, Yuri Zhukov, is a frequent and familiar visitor in the West. Only a few weeks ago he made the latest of his many trips to this country and exchanged ideas with numerous Americans. When he is in Moscow he has full access to Western publications and he is a veteran member of the Soviet Communist party whose loyalty and discretion have been proven over and over.

The other day Mr. Zhukov used almost a half page in Pravda to express his alarm at the idea that the privilege of free foreign travel and free access to foreign ideas that he enjoys might be extended to all who live in the Soviet bloc. There are "hawks" in the West, he complained, who are talking about an "ideological thaw" between East and

West that might bring really free communication between the peoples involved. Those preaching such ideas, he assures his readers, are only "conservative forces" in this country, and what they really want is Soviet "ideological disarmament before the offensive of bourgeois ideology."

Mr. Zhukov's pseudo-terror was of course connected at the order of his Kremlin masters. The real aim of the Zhukov article was to quash hopes that the European security conference may lead to genuine freedom of movement of persons and ideas across the ideological frontiers. Mr. Zhukov's answer to that was an implacable "nyet." It is an answer motivated by fear of what will happen to Soviet ideas if exposed to free competition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and the Soviet Union

In terms of power politics, the United States undoubtedly occupies a superordinate position in the overall Soviet concept, although at the same time the leading spokesmen for the Soviet information and propaganda apparatus make no bones about the fact that they still regard France as the most important disruptive factor in the

functioning of "Atlanticism." At present Moscow's view of France's role has two main aspects: First, it is hoped that Paris will thwart Britain's military and political plans for Western Europe, and second, that France will pursue a course in the question of European collective security that will be more or less consonant with Soviet interests.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 13, 1898

NEW YORK—Washington dispatches report the suspension of negotiations with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. It is understood that the United States meantime holds the option of purchase on terms which will be acceptable to the Danish government. The rumor that the acquisition of Greenland by the United States has also been the subject of discussion with Denmark is denied.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1923

PARIS—Another scandal has developed in the case of Louis Phal, known as "Batling" silk. The International Boxing Union, without giving any preliminary warning, announced in quite unflattering tones the decision of its emergency committee to deprive the Senegalese fighter of the three boxing titles he now holds. This action is the result of the rough handling of Fernand Cuny, a powerful figure in French boxing circles.



Private Belief and Nixon's New Cabinet

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The new Nixon cabinet is up before the Senate these days for confirmation, and more often than not, it is a painful sight. For the new boys, reaching for the most prestigious jobs of their lives, face the most searching questions about what they really believe, and somehow they have to try to be faithful to themselves and to the President who has nominated them, and to his policies, which they may or may not approve.

Elliot L. Richardson of Massachusetts, former secretary of HEW, former law clerk to Learned Hand and Felix Frankfurter, and now Nixon's appointee as secretary of defense, illustrates the problem. The senators surveyed him with skeptical curiosity.

What did he think of the Christmas bombing of Hanoi? In that room were senators on the bench and students and colleagues from Harvard who knew him back in the days when he could and did say what he thought privately about power and pity. But now he had a decision to make between his political ambition, his private philosophy, and his responsibility to the President who had nominated him.

Backs Bombing

At first he stammered, until Sen. Hughes of Iowa inquired whether he was going to answer the hard questions straight, and he said maybe he wasn't, and later decided to support the bombing, risking the fire of the Congress rather than the ire of the White House.

He will be confirmed by the Senate—no doubt about that. In the long run, he is an intelligent and experienced public servant, and the senators know from their own experience that life is a very complicated process between private conviction and public policy. But the problem still remains.

At what point do private conviction and public policy break? Under Secretary of State George Ball disagreed with Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam policy as much as Anthony Eden disagreed with Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy in Britain before World War II, but Eden resigned on principle, and Ball stayed on in the belief that he could be more faithful to his principles arguing with the President inside the government than scolding him in the newspapers and magazines outside the government.

Henry Kissinger has an even tougher problem than either Ball or Richardson. Like them, he has been around for a long time. He is an historian and a teacher. His views on power, diplomacy, and politics are well known to his large company of friends in the press and in the university.

And political communities, and it would be hard to convince any of them who have known him over the last two decades that he approves the recent bombing of North Vietnam.

Stays on in Paris

Yet he stays on in Paris and tries to do the best he can, and is vilified in the process by many of his best friends for doing so. Would it be better if he got out and slammed the door? And left the President to deal with the consequences of his resignation, which would reassure Hanoi?

And turned the President over to the advice of John Connally, John Mitchell and Bill Rogers in the last critical phase of the Vietnam negotiations?

One remembers the day in the House of Commons when Eden broke with Chamberlain, and Duff Cooper resigned on the same fundamental principle that he couldn't serve a policy he opposed. And yet one wonders whether Kissinger and Richardson are in the same situation.

It might be even worse if Kissinger resigned on the bombing, and Richardson said he was against the bombing but wanted

to be secretary of defense anyway. The bet here is that the public would support the President, and that Kissinger and Richardson would be replaced by men who would make a cease-fire in Vietnam even more difficult than it is now.

Even so, we are left with a highly unsatisfactory situation. The Senate has a constitutional responsibility to confirm the President's nominee for secretary of defense. It wants to know what Elliot Richardson thinks, for it will probably have to deal with him for four long years. But Richardson at first hesitates, and then supports the President, and leaves the Senate to confirm him, as it will, but with serious doubts.

This is not a new problem. Always men at the top of powerful institutions have had to deal with the conflict between what they believe to be "right" and what they believe to be best for the institution. And in the end, and increasingly over the last generation, they have swallowed their own beliefs and gone along with the institution.

Robert McNamara and later Clark Clifford went along for a while and then broke with the

President on Vietnam—not openly but gradually, but their opposition was not really effective in changing the policy—it was too subtle and too late.

The chances are that Kissinger eventually will break with Nixon, either if he finally manages to negotiate a compromise, or if he doesn't. But meanwhile, he knows more about the personality and psychology of Le Duc Tho than anybody else, so he is staying on during the last phase of the talks, and carrying out the President's instructions, and he is probably right.

For breaking now would probably be worse. The chances for a compromise, for reconciling the basic interests of North and South Vietnam, of the United States, China, and the Soviet Union, are probably better now than they are likely to be in the coming year or so in Southeast Asia.

So Kissinger is staying and negotiating, and since he has managed to create some sense of trust with Le Duc Tho, the chances are that he has a better chance of arranging a cease-fire than anybody else.

A Modest Proposal

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Good firm penal laws being the foundation of a sound policy, only the knavish or peevish would complain of the object presently sought by that great figure of the American colonies, GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER. He has asked for laws condemning all who deal in narcotic drugs to imprisonment for the remainder of their lives, with no compromise at their trial nor hope of relief from their sentence.

Some captious souls not tuned to the liberal spirit of the age have it is true, made mild objection. According to a dispatch from Albany, a state senator said he was "a little bit bothered" by the possibility that a "19-year-old son or daughter of any of us" would go to prison for life for a first offense of selling a small amount of drugs.

And eminent if shortsighted judges have protested that the state might run out of room for prisoners if thousands were condemned every year to life terms. The honest citizen might indeed ask, "Are there no workhouses?"

244 Years Ago

These objections are mechanical, hardly going to the governor's noble principle. But if the principle can be saved and the objections disposed of, why, all the better. I therefore do humbly

offer for public consideration a Proposal I first made, in another context, 244 years ago.

A very knowing gentleman of my acquaintance in New York advises that a felon is a most delicious, nourishing and wholesome food, whether stewed, baked or boiled, and I have no doubt that the meat will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.

My Proposal is that all those duly convicted of trafficking in dangerous drugs shall be slaughtered for food. Painless methods would of course be used. And in consideration of the saving on upkeep of a prisoner, the state would pay a bounty of \$100 to the felon's family.

The advantages of this scheme are obvious and many. Economy is the first: Our hard-pressed government would be spared the expense of new prisons. It would profit from the sale of the carcasses, and perhaps assist the national balance of payments with a new export trade.

Secondly, society will have taken a useful step against the population explosion. It is well known that criminals are among the most dangerously prolific breeders.

Thirdly, the Proposal, if carried out, will be an ingenious device against the rising cost of food. It should especially benefit the lower

orders, unless the rich develop a taste for the new dish and drive up the price as they have that of salmon.

Fourthly, and most weightily, there would be the spiritual advantages. Those found guilty of trading in narcotics would not be condemned to an endless, miserable life in prison. Instead, they would go with a clear conscience, knowing that they had bequeathed a final benefit to their loved ones and made a contribution to society.

As is ever the case, the foolish tender-hearted in our midst will doubtless object that this is a drastic measure. So it is. But everything else has been done, and I am convinced that nothing else will do.

The liberal-minded ROCKEFELLER has himself said that this is a time for "brutal honesty" and "these stern measures that common sense demands." And the Governor was speaking, as he said, "with love as our guiding principle."

Conform the Courts

There may be judges afraid to hear the unsavory cries for mercy of the convicted men and women. I say to them: Find some less demanding and less responsible profession. We must conform our courts to the needs of society, not society's need for protection to the needs of the court.

I am not so violently bent upon my own thought as to reject any other which might be found equally ingenious, cheap, easy and effectual. But let no man talk against it unless he make a hearty and sincere effort of his own.

The Proposal follows my recommendation of 244 years ago, also neglected, to solve the problem of impoverished children in Ireland. If we seize the opportunity now, we can go on to equally constructive remedies for the wars in Asia. But I leave that to the well provided wisdom of higher authorities.

—JONATHAN SWIFT.

E. Europe Link Since '39

Heinrich, East Germany Agree Establish Diplomatic Ties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Spain and East Germany have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The decision marked the first time that the government of Francisco Franco has formalized its relations with a Communist East European country.

Political sources said the move would establish a link between the Francoist and Communist blocs, and would be a step toward the normalization of relations between the two.

The move was seen as a sign of the government's desire to improve its international standing and to establish a link with the Communist bloc.

Zambia Said Reinforce Border Units

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Zambia was reported today to be reinforcing its border units with Rhodesia, which the Rhodesians claim is a buffer zone between Zambia and the South African border.

The move was seen as a sign of the government's desire to improve its international standing and to establish a link with the Communist bloc.

The move was seen as a sign of the government's desire to improve its international standing and to establish a link with the Communist bloc.

More Found Slain

ROBINSON, Rhodesia, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Two more government employees and inspectors were found murdered in a remote area near the border with Zambia, police said today.

The move was seen as a sign of the government's desire to improve its international standing and to establish a link with the Communist bloc.

Obituaries

nest Angell, Former Head of U.S. Civil Liberties Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Robert Oppenheimer, 83, for many years chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, died today at his home here.

Angell, a corporation lawyer, had spent much of his life in the defense of civil liberties. He was a member of the ACLU's board of directors and had served as its president.

Angell was born in 1890 in New York City. He graduated from Harvard University in 1912 and from the New York Law School in 1915. He practiced law in New York City and was a member of the New York State Bar Association.

New Jury Picked for 2d Pentagon Papers Case Trial

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP)—A jury of 10 women and two men was chosen today to try the second case in the Pentagon Papers trial.

The jury was selected from a pool of 100 potential jurors. The trial is the second of two cases involving the Pentagon Papers.

The first case, involving Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, was tried in Los Angeles last year. The second case, involving Ellsberg and Russo, is being tried in New York City.

Leonid F. Larionov

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Dr. Leonid F. Larionov, a Soviet expert on the chemotherapy of cancer, has died at age 70, the newspaper Medical Gazette said today.

Larionov was a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and had worked on cancer research for many years.

Florida's Bit of Snow

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Snow fell in Florida this morning for the first time since Jan. 13, 1963. Little flakes fell sporadically on Pensacola shortly after midnight and stopped falling at 4:30 a.m.

Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of embassies, the Foreign Ministry said.

The exchange of notes to this effect took place in Warsaw on Jan. 11 between the Spanish consul and the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic.

The two governments intend to initiate shortly negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial and payments agreement, the ministry said.

Lopez Bravo Plan

For the last few years, Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo has conducted a vigorous Ostpolitik campaign of his own initiating cultural, trade and consular relations with most Eastern European countries despite the ideological differences between Spain's rightist government and the Communist regimes.

The Communist party is banned in Spain.

The most spectacular move of Spain's opening to the East occurred in September when Spain and the Soviet Union signed their first agreement at government level since Gen. Franco defeated the Soviet-backed Republican government in the civil war 32 years ago.

That agreement, a trade treaty, provided for an exchange of goods in excess of \$40 million a year and the exchange of trade missions in Madrid and Moscow.

It was approved by the Franco-controlled Cortes (parliament) last month despite strong opposition by ultra-rightists.

Diplomatic sources said East Germany was chosen by Mr. Lopez Bravo as the first Eastern European country with which Spain will establish diplomatic relations because of the shift of many countries in exchanging ambassadors with East Germany.

Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, however, appeared to be further off because of the failure of the two countries to settle their dispute over 600 tons of gold which the Republican government shipped to Moscow during the civil war. The Soviet Union has refused to return the gold to Spain on the grounds that the gold was used to finance Soviet aid to the Spanish Republican Army.

Denmark Link

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Denmark and East Germany today signed a document establishing diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry said.

The move was seen as a sign of the government's desire to improve its international standing and to establish a link with the Communist bloc.

Chong Jun Taek

HONG KONG, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—North Korean Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek, 63, died of heart failure in Pyongyang yesterday, the North Korean Central News Agency said today.

Taek was a member of the North Korean Politburo and had worked in the government for many years.

Marcus Duffield

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Marcus Duffield, 69, for many years a writer and editor for the New York Herald Tribune, died in Yale-New Haven Hospital yesterday. He lived in Guilford, Conn.

Duffield was a member of the Yale University faculty and had worked in journalism for many years.

Roy Ruggles Johnson

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—Roy Ruggles Johnson, 89, for 70 years a newspaperman and one of the first radio newscasters, died yesterday. He scored a scoop for the Worcester Telegram in 1913 when he broke the story of Jim Thorpe's professionalism in sports which caused the athlete to give up his 1912 Olympic medals.



RUB-A-DUB-DUB—Two members of Soviet scientific expedition sharing watertub with a thirsty camel who nosed in on their desert dip in southeast Russia recently.

First Killing in a Week

Aged Woman Shot Down in Belfast Street

BELFAST, Jan. 12 (AP)—A 76-year-old woman going to collect her pension died on a Belfast sidewalk today, at least three bombs have exploded in Belfast while street fighting between troops and teen-agers has erupted in the capital and Londonderry.

In Belfast today, an off-duty policeman risked his life to carry a primed bomb out of a downtown area. He took it to a parked car in a quiet part of the city where it exploded 15 minutes later, causing only minor damage.

The bar is normally used by Belfast lawyers and newsmen.

At the same time, political leaders of the Protestant majority have taken a new hard line toward the British government in anticipation of its projected peace plan for the province.

This is expected before the end of March, according to political sources.

But former provincial Prime Minister Brian Faulkner warned in a speech last night that Protestants would "violently resist" any move in the British formula toward union between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Lynch back in Dublin

DUBLIN, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Premier Jack Lynch said today that demonstrators in New York had failed to disrupt his American visit.

"In fact," he said on his return here, "they highlighted it and made it more newsworthy."

Mr. Lynch said his trip had been worthwhile and that he was satisfied that American industrialists considering investment in Ireland were reassured that it was safe to proceed.

British Lawmakers Planning European Assembly Reform

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Members of Parliament are heading into Europe fired with the spirit of reform.

Prime Minister Edward Heath has briefed his pioneering delegates to "shake up" the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

The Strasbourg assembly is portrayed in Britain as a toothless, dull chamber that merely rubber-stamps decisions made in Brussels, headquarters of the European Economic Community, by "Eurocratic" ministerial and civil service machinery.

Seventeen British Conservative party parliamentarians, headed by 44-year-old former oarsman Peter Kirk, plan to change that.

Mr. Kirk, whose task force takes its place in Strasbourg next week, told newsmen in London yesterday that the European Parliament at present possesses greater powers than it realizes to affect the destiny of the refurbished continent.

The first priority, he said, is to live up to Strasbourg proceedings so that they attract more public interest in the nine community nations.

It could be the first small step, he indicated, toward direct European Parliament elections.

After the European Parliament's opening formalities Tuesday, Mr. Kirk intends to introduce a memorandum setting out preliminary thoughts "on the way in which business might best be handled in the immediate future."

The Parliament is made up of delegates named by Europe's political parties, in or out of power.

Iran Disputes Report Of Defections to Iraq

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Iran's government today denied an Iraqi claim that an Iranian Air Force helicopter crew had defected to Iraq and asked for political asylum.

Governor spokesman Mahmoud Pourshahchi expressed "great surprise" at the claim. He said that the helicopter was on a rescue mission to help stranded persons in western Iran and apparently flew over the border because of a navigation error.

However, there was no official word in Tehran on when the three-man crew might return home.

The person selected will be responsible to the Marketing Manager and will be based at the European headquarters situated in the U.K. (Midlands). Considerable travel in Western Europe can be expected. The company will be prepared to meet all reasonable removal costs to its headquarters. Salary up to £3,500 p.a., in accordance with qualifications; other terms and conditions will be attractive.

Prostitutes Shun Police Proposition

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Police, who have tried harassment, warnings, arrests and policewomen decoys in their battle against prostitution, have turned to a new weapon—leaflets suggesting that the girls quit the business.

"Aren't you tired of all this?" the leaflet, handed out to arrested streetwalkers, says. "Isn't it about time you gave yourself a break?"

The handout goes on to say "... Way go on like this? Is it because of some pimp who is using you—exploiting you for his satisfaction? If you want to get out of this rat race, we can help you."

At the bottom of the leaflet are two phone numbers that the women can call for help and further information.

So far, police said, there have been no takers.

Extortion Bid On French Train

MADRID, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The Paris-to-Madrid express train today arrived on schedule, with neither its crew nor most of its passengers being aware of a bomb threat.

A spokesman for National Spanish Railways said that the train's trip was "normal."

In Paris, police said that an anonymous caller threatened to explode a powerful bomb aboard the train unless he received a \$500,000 franc ransom. A search of the train revealed no bomb.

Two U.S. Missionaries Expelled by Thailand

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Two American missionaries have been expelled from Thailand after serving a six-month jail term each for desecrating an image of Buddha, police have reported.

Joseph E. Wall and Kimball Larson, both Mormon missionaries stationed in Nakhon Sawan in central Thailand, were deported Tuesday, police said.

Mr. Wall was accused of sitting atop a 15-foot-high statue while Mr. Larson photographed him.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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WASHINGTON

Brazil's Radiant Colonial Art

By John Canaday

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Checking the catalogue of "Brazilian Baroque: Decorative and Religious Objects of the 17th and 18th Centuries," a radiant exhibition at the Renwick Gallery in Washington, I see that there are 58 objects in a show that impressed me as a small one. I'd have said 50 at most.

Part of the reason is that so many of the objects themselves are small. The entire exhibition is installed, without crowding, in two not-very-large rooms. But partly, too, the stylistic elegance of everything from life-size sculptures, gilded and polychromed, to rosaries set with diamonds ties the whole show into an unusually compact visual unit.

The impression of unity is a contradiction in a way, since one stated purpose of the exhibition (which is sponsored by the Brazilian government) is to make clear that 17th and 18th-century sculptors and artisans in each of the provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia and Minas developed their local variants within the mother style of Portuguese baroque. These differences are present after you learn how to look for them, but anyone not familiar with Brazilian

baroque must be conscious, first of all, that the three provincial styles share a common departure from the marvelously ornate, gleaming, glittering, half-ecstatic, half-agonized and altogether theatrical synthesis that was their source.

The departure is in the direction of awkwardness, sometimes very slight but always the hallmark of colonial art anywhere. By standards contemporary with their creation, colonial works of art were inferior to the home product to the extent that they failed to measure up to it exactly, but today these departures, involuntary though they may have been, are redeeming characteristics that individualize colonial art to make it an indigenous rather than a purely imitative expression.

Colonial life was not the same as life at home; colonial art similarly differed. The Renwick exhibition demonstrates that the technical level of provincial craftsmanship in Brazil was very high, yet there was always an involuntary chattering of the Portuguese exaggerations, an alleviation of its turbulence. The flying draperies are a little stiffened; the hysterical grace of the bands of sophisticated mystics is humanized here and there by an awkward proportion. Thus the distracting propagandistic thesis that makes most European religious baroque art suspect as a genuine emotional expression, even while it is most staggering as an aesthetic scheme, is diminished by a touch of provincial naivete.

There is a good chance that this distillation is exaggerated in that, in addition to the technical level of the objects from the architectural synthesis with which they were originally integrated. And we might as well admit to more than a good chance that these are Brazilian objects affects our way of seeing them. There are none of the Indian elements that found

their way into Mexican and Peruvian colonial art, sometimes to the extent of birthing a hybrid style; but the whole South American colonial adventure is such a fantastic story that our vision of any part of it is affected by our knowledge of the rest.

Of all those adventures, the one that took place in Brazil is probably the least well known. Its art is certainly the least well publicized. The present exhibition is made up of objects that have never before left Brazil. Pedro de Oliveira Ribeiro Neto, director of the Museum of Sacred Art in São Paulo (from which all the objects are on loan) organized the show with Lloyd Herman, administrator of the Renwick Gallery.

The exhibition is in part a diplomatic gesture celebrating 150 years of Brazilian independence. (If art of the colonial period seems an odd choice for such a celebration, the argument fades when we recognize whatever indigenous character the nominally colonial art took on.) But by an entirely different standard, this is an exceptional exhibition in that it is concerned with the one among all major art-historical areas that is most neglected in North American exhibitions today—Spanish and Portuguese baroque art and their colonial extensions, especially in sculpture. A recent excellent exhibition of colonial Peruvian painting at the Brooklyn Museum helped some. But in sculpture, we not only have had no exhibitions but have hardly any examples in our museums.

It should be a great field for reviving just now. The star of the Renwick exhibition is a life-size wooden gilt and polychromed figure of St. Peter enthroned as pope that, in its combination of astonishing realism and imaginative emphasis, could show a school of young New York neo-realists the direction out of a blind alley that is getting rather crowded.



Rafael Ferrer and his "Fuegian House With Harpy Eagle" at the Whitney Museum. The eagle is drawn in clay.

New York: An Ice Escapade at the Whitney Biennial

By George Gent

NEW YORK (NYT).—Rafael Ferrer frostily exuded an air of easy confidence. The afternoon temperatures hovered in the mid-20s, and the ice house he was creating in the Whitney Museum of American Art's outdoor garden looked like it would not melt.

The ice sculpture, titled "Fuegian House With Harpy Eagle,"

was one of four large outdoor works decorating the museum's sunken garden at Madison Avenue and 75th Street for Wednesday's opening of the Whitney Biennial exhibition of contemporary American painting and sculpture, which runs till late March. The other works are by Louise Nevelson, Alexander Lieberman and Michael Hall.

As with other artists invited to submit work to the biennial, an

important survey which until this year took the form of an annual show, Mr. Ferrer submitted his work at the invitation of the Whitney. He paid for the materials himself.

"The ice will last at least through the exhibition," the 39-year-old sculptor said confidently. "I once did an ice sculpture in May, and it lasted 76 hours and 32 minutes. In this weather, there will be no problem. Whatever melting there is will only alter the form. This is a dynamic work."

Crayon Drawings

The ice house, which is constructed of 25 ice blocks weighing

300 pounds each, looks like entrance to an igloo, except the floor within and around strewn with dead leaves.

In the back Mr. Ferrer constructed the spiny, bound together by red mud on the concrete garden behind the sculpture, he has in white crayon a piece a large owl-like looking eagle.

Mr. Ferrer, who was in Puerto Rico but lives in Philadelphia, where he teaches at Philadelphia College of Art, with many natural elements he attributed his interest as a medium to its own Puerto Rico.

PARIS GALLERIES

29 Artists, Galerie Karl Pinker, 25 Rue de Tournai, Paris 6, to Feb. 10.

Moody, leather-covered monuments by Kalmovsk, books ironically and imaginatively mistreated by Golewsky, hospital-sterile realism by Klappbeck (who paints sleek and incomprehensible mechanical devices), pop by Richard Hamilton (portrait of Eric Croody, etc.), allusive, understated drawings of male nudes by David Hockney, a wobbling laser beam by Reuterswärd, several works by Allen Jones whose subject is the female leg on stiletto heels—all this combines in one's mind into a cross-section of one aspect of current and recent art, something both chic and striking in irony and obsession is reflected in iron and both mirror one another into infinity.

Sol Lewitt, Galerie Yvon Lambert, 15 Rue de l'Échiquier, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

Lewitt, the American minimalist, has drawn (or caused to be drawn) a series of circles on the walls of this gallery. These circles are traversed by lines that run through their center either horizontally, vertically or diagonally—or in combinations.

Romas Vencus, Galerie Le Soleil dans la Nuit, 10 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 6, to Jan. 26.

Vencus, who heads the graphic arts section at Temple University in Philadelphia, here presents works in black and white, both lyrical and formal, in a way that reminds one rather of chamber music with a rigid yet falling structure and occasional wild

spurts of sound. One sees colorful relief on pure paper and pure black paper use both black and white.

Nam, Galerie Vercamer, 15 des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, Feb. 4.

Korean artist Nam is a work with fading Oriental motifs, illegible, silent but not nonetheless like an ancient weight. He treats them in rather sweet colors that are sensitively and nostalgically.

Gilbert & George, Galerieabend, 12 Rue Mazenod, 6, to Jan. 22.

Gilbert and George are play themselves as two very young dressed young men cum umbrellas who paint selves silver and stand out in a gallery singing for hours on end and end shrubbery of a nicely English park.

MICHAEL GILBERT

U.S. Airline Pilot Claimed as First

DENVER, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Emmy Howell, who began when she was 17, became the first pilot on a U.S. commercial line yesterday, Frontier said.

The airline hired Miss 33, as a second officer Boeing-737 jet.

"To the best of our edge or research, we have never had a female pilot for a scheduled flight," a Frontier spokesman said.

He said Miss Howell, flying when she was 17, wanted to be a stewardess she was too young. She was on a Frontier when the DC-8 crew line she should learn to fly.

Messiaen Named

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—composer Olivier Messiaen elected president of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, Paris, when he succeeds Pierre-Emmanuel.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Thursday, January 12, at 8 p.m. (Volonté)

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مكتبة النخيل

LY GENAUER

Male Vs. Female In 2 Exhibitions

NEW YORK—In a week when the city is called "Women's Week" (New York Out-Center) and another is called "Men's Week" (Cordier & Eckstrom), it's going to be a week of more discussion about the role of sex in the visual arts. The differences, if any, between art made by women and art made by men, etc.

I'm going to try. First, the "Women's Week" comes in their own text, although that by Margaret Mead, "The Female Sex," is as miserable as that by Lucy Searot, "Women's Week." But the creative life of a woman goes on inside her body. Half dressing a woman demeans her, half undressing a man demeans him.

"Ennobling"

One doesn't know where to begin with this sort of thing. I suppose if we reversed that last statement to say "half undressing a woman demeans her, half dressing a man demeans him," some great truth would be shattered. And I'd have said that creative life always goes on inside the body. It isn't a strong wind that arouses the male reproductive apparatus. Miss Mead places "outside of the body." And I'm not sure that apparatus is any more outside the body than the hand in which a woman painter holds her brush. The activating impulse, the force, the power come from within.

There is "nobility" in the Cordier & Eckstrom exhibition in a costume from Nigeria, made of appliqué and embroidery, and exhibited under a carved wood headpiece. There is nobility in a wooden head from the Congo, its nose a Nixon under a king's block of wood serving as a crown. There is nobility in a funny sculpture by cartoonist Saul Steinberg called "The Duke of Mantua," the duke's shoulders fashioned from two "found" wood shapes that look like an old hat.

ART MARKET

When Prejudice Pays Off

By Susan Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—People who fancy old objects but who don't have much money can find them on the way to work in the 19th-century Parisian silver, porcelain and glass. While prices are high, the silver and porcelain are still cheap.

At Wednesday's sale, there were several lots, ranging from the first half of the Second Empire (1835-1860) to the late 1880s, typical of the average work of the period. A good crucifix stand (style 1880) in a demi Louis XIV, demi Louis XVI style (favored circa 1865-1870), weighing 700 grams, made only 428 francs.

Other Hats

Although the stand was no masterpiece, it compared favorably with the Victorian rubbish that has been going for far higher prices in London. Of course, crucifix stands are hardly exciting when the crucifixes themselves are missing. But other lots showed that other types of objects, looked on with more favor, can be equally cheap.

A matching coffee pot and sugar bowl, weighing 1,530 grams, made circa 1880, went for 1,174 francs. A comparable set, weighing 1,290 grams, sold for 835 francs. In both cases, the shapes were heavy, which was typical of the period, but both lots were aesthetically interesting as their makers had not tried to copy Louis XV or Louis XVI models.

More expensive, comparatively, was Sheffield plate (in French, metal anglaise). But prices were still low compared to those being fetched in London. For example, a rectangular tray with ribbed rim, sold for 371 francs. A pair of warming stands very beautifully shaped were auctioned for a mere 324 francs. Made between 1880 and 1890, they were in mint condition.

The Drouot sale further reinforces the contention that inflation has thus far spared the lower reaches of the art market. It also shows that what happens in London will not necessarily happen simultaneously in Paris. Sotheby's Belgrave, the branch of the London auction firm founded in the fall of 1971 to sell 19th and 20th-century objects, is getting better prices for the same sort of things.

However, there is so much of this sort of stuff around that eventually even the collector may tire if it. Prices have been fluctuating from sale to sale, from dealer to dealer. This makes late 19th-century objects an ideal field for the disinterested buyer who simply wants some old things around his home. It also makes the category exceedingly sticky for the investor.

Missing Mummies

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (UPI)—East German Egyptologists, in a discovery described as "sensational," said today that what were considered the three smallest mummies in the Pergamon Museum contain no skeletons. The East German news agency ADN said that the discovery was made when experts studied X-rays.

block cut in half, and his face a collage of newspaper. There is nobility in a rotting wood Peruvian grave figure, carved around 1300, and topped with human hair. There is even nobility in the imagination of an art dealer who is never satisfied merely to show his "stock." Invariably Arne Eckstrom gathers together weirdly assorted objects in whose shapes, mood, attitude, material, regardless of when or where they were made, he spots relationships stirring in viewers new awareness of the universal quality in art.

There are nobility in a costume from Nigeria, made of appliqué and embroidery, and exhibited under a carved wood headpiece. There is nobility in a wooden head from the Congo, its nose a Nixon under a king's block of wood serving as a crown. There is nobility in a funny sculpture by cartoonist Saul Steinberg called "The Duke of Mantua," the duke's shoulders fashioned from two "found" wood shapes that look like an old hat.

Women's Show

The women's show, consisting of 108 works, chosen by juries selected by the organization called Women in the Arts, is an enormous disappointment. One is delighted with the idea, grateful for the chance the show gives under-exhibited artists a chance to exhibit, appalled to think they were denied that chance up to now because of their sex.

\$1,700 for Soviet Bank Note Signed By World Leaders

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—A Soviet bank note, signed by several world leaders during World War II, was sold by the Charles Hamilton Galleries to an anonymous buyer yesterday for \$1,700.

The one-chervonets note was signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, Winston Churchill, Nikita Khrushchev, U.S. Air Force Gen. Carl Spaatz and William Lawrence, at that time a New York Times correspondent, according to a spokesman for the gallery.

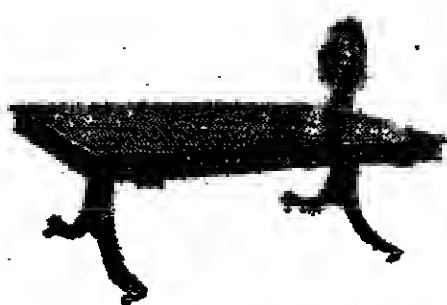
The signatures were gathered by the late Merriman Smith, who was United Press International newsmen at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

A handwritten letter written to Smith on White House stationery by Truman was also sold to a representative of the B. Altman department store for \$2,400. In the letter, dated Sept. 3, 1945, Truman said that he hoped his epitaph would mention "my integrity and sincerity."

Shrine in N.Y. Robbed Of \$350,000 Crowns

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Thieves, who apparently were hiding in the church, stole two diamond-encrusted gold crowns and other jewels valued at \$350,000 from an altar shrine in Brooklyn.

The same crowns were stolen in 1953 but were returned eight days later. Police said then that reputed Mafia leader Carlo Gambino, who attends the Church of St. Rosalia, let it be known that he wanted them back.



REGENCY GALLERY ANTIQUES

63, rue du Bac, PARIS 7^e - 548.33.10

block cut in half, and his face a collage of newspaper. There is nobility in a rotting wood Peruvian grave figure, carved around 1300, and topped with human hair. There is even nobility in the imagination of an art dealer who is never satisfied merely to show his "stock." Invariably Arne Eckstrom gathers together weirdly assorted objects in whose shapes, mood, attitude, material, regardless of when or where they were made, he spots relationships stirring in viewers new awareness of the universal quality in art.

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Women's Show

The women's show, consisting of 108 works, chosen by juries selected by the organization called Women in the Arts, is an enormous disappointment. One is delighted with the idea, grateful for the chance the show gives under-exhibited artists a chance to exhibit, appalled to think they were denied that chance up to now because of their sex.

\$1,700 for Soviet Bank Note Signed By World Leaders

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—A Soviet bank note, signed by several world leaders during World War II, was sold by the Charles Hamilton Galleries to an anonymous buyer yesterday for \$1,700.

The one-chervonets note was signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, Winston Churchill, Nikita Khrushchev, U.S. Air Force Gen. Carl Spaatz and William Lawrence, at that time a New York Times correspondent, according to a spokesman for the gallery.

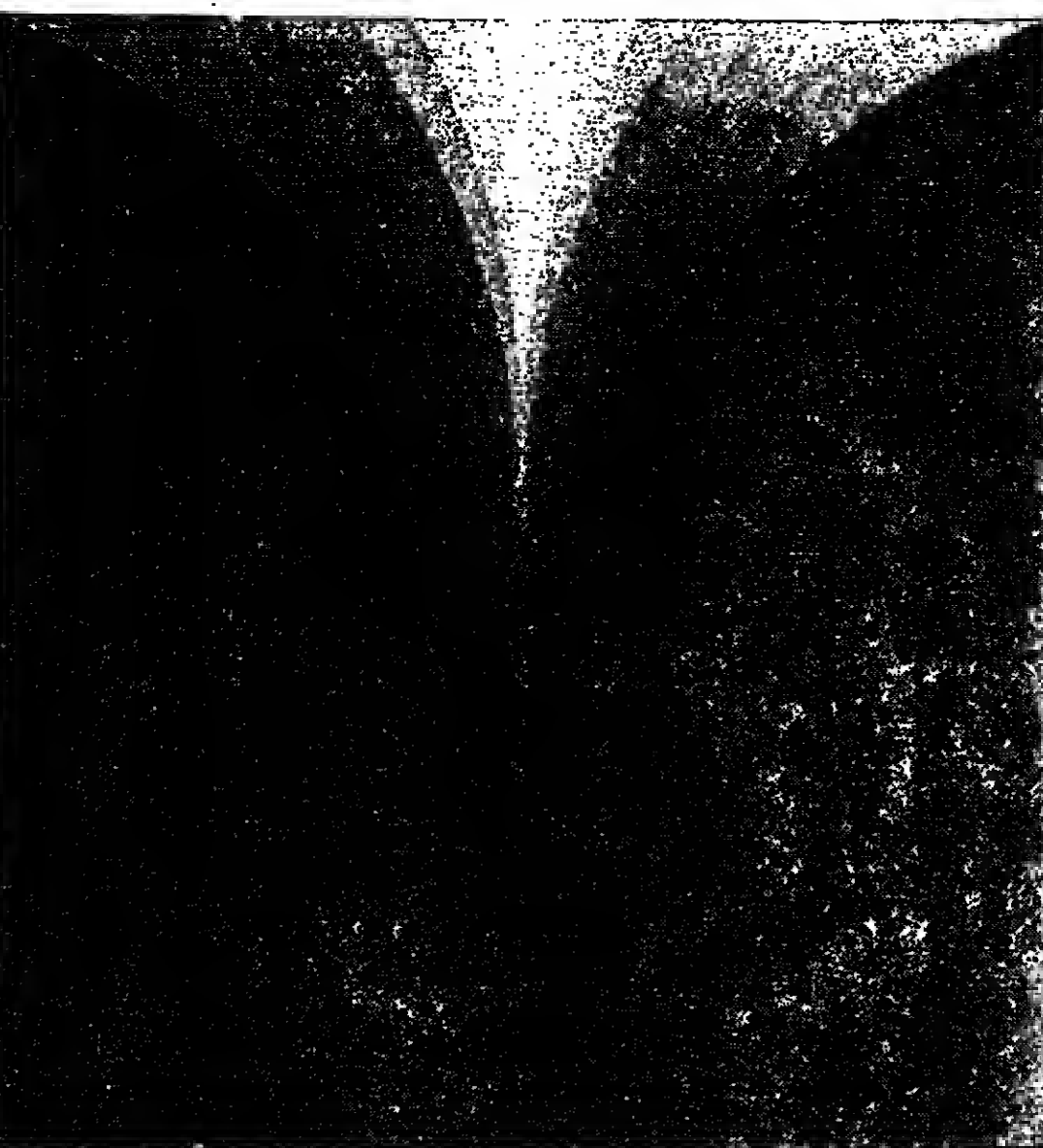
The signatures were gathered by the late Merriman Smith, who was United Press International newsmen at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

A handwritten letter written to Smith on White House stationery by Truman was also sold to a representative of the B. Altman department store for \$2,400. In the letter, dated Sept. 3, 1945, Truman said that he hoped his epitaph would mention "my integrity and sincerity."

Shrine in N.Y. Robbed Of \$350,000 Crowns

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Thieves, who apparently were hiding in the church, stole two diamond-encrusted gold crowns and other jewels valued at \$350,000 from an altar shrine in Brooklyn.

The same crowns were stolen in 1953 but were returned eight days later. Police said then that reputed Mafia leader Carlo Gambino, who attends the Church of St. Rosalia, let it be known that he wanted them back.



André Golbin's "Osorno," 68 by 63 inches, in the "Women Choose Women" show.

with life forms that may be altogether senseless. Broken glass and welded metal, even debris rescued from junk heaps, have yielded some splendid, even noble works of art.

There is "nobility" in the Cordier & Eckstrom exhibition in a costume from Nigeria, made of appliqué and embroidery, and exhibited under a carved wood headpiece. There is nobility in a wooden head from the Congo, its nose a Nixon under a king's block of wood serving as a crown. There is nobility in a funny sculpture by cartoonist Saul Steinberg called "The Duke of Mantua," the duke's shoulders fashioned from two "found" wood shapes that look like an old hat.

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LONDON

Funny Lines in Search of a Play

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—There is a growing Identikit similarity about most of the humor to be found in fringe theater, the same endless re-shuffling of a few well-thumbed stereotypes, that derive from the strain of surreal wit and, indeed, the often strained wit of Joe Orton, Spike Milligan, and N. F. Simpson.

The earlier exuberant eccentricities have now been tamed into a succession of camp mannerisms. We are offered a world inhabited mainly by comic aristocrats, stupid policemen, and numerous transvestites. What the new humor lacks is a logical frame, the steady rational advance from incorrect premises into total lunacy.

The Almost Free Theatre's lunatic season of exotica has given us an anthology of these comic clichés, culminating in Jim Hiley's "Lord Mountbatten and the Moral Odours of the Dais." Mr. Hiley has a lively manic wit but he has written a collection of funny lines in search of a play.

He operates on some principle of intermittency of free association, so that good ideas and situations are never developed, but immediately dropped in favor of some other joke that has just occurred to him. He peoples the play with a mad who talks to God, his son, who is a Buddhist statue, his wife, who lives in a portable sauna, a funny policeman, a "Queerbash" of the Yard, and a maid who proclaims herself to "exist only in the world of boulevard comedy." Slice, of course, is played by a man.

Mr. Hiley offers some funny moments—journalist to cop: "Anything you say may be written down and used to make money"—but not much else, apart from indicating that his heart is in the right place and that he's on the side of life and against the death-dealers and other such vague and warming affirmations. I hate to use the word, but if he could discipline his wit, the results might be much funnier.

What is strange is that, in this play and others around the fringe, you catch a whiff of misogyny. It is not just that

-1972-73- Stocks and Sls.					-1972-73- Stocks and Sls.				
High, Low,	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High Low Last, Ch'ge	High, Low,	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High Low Last, Ch'ge
47 1/2	2 1/2	404	44 1/2	416 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2	184 1/2	18 1/2	184 1/2
47 1/2	2 1/2	404	44 1/2	416 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2	184 1/2	18 1/2	184 1/2

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(Continued on Page 10)

—1972-73— Stocks and Bds. Net										—1972-73— Stocks and Bds. Net									
High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	90	10	100	100	10	100	90	10	100	100	90	10	100	100	10	100	90	10	100

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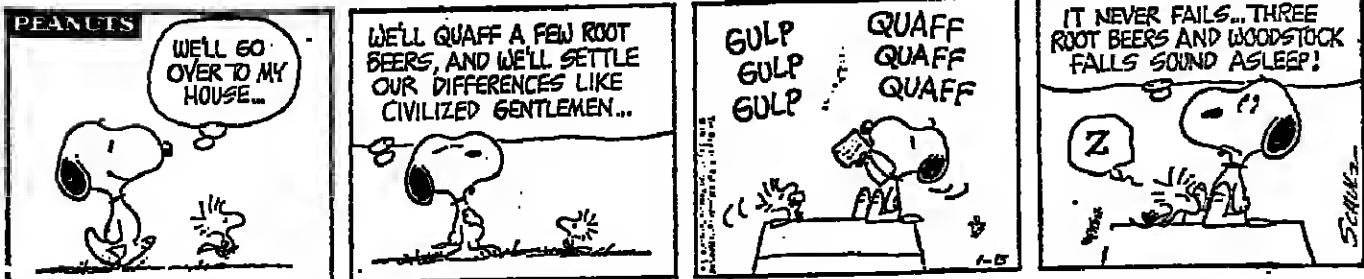
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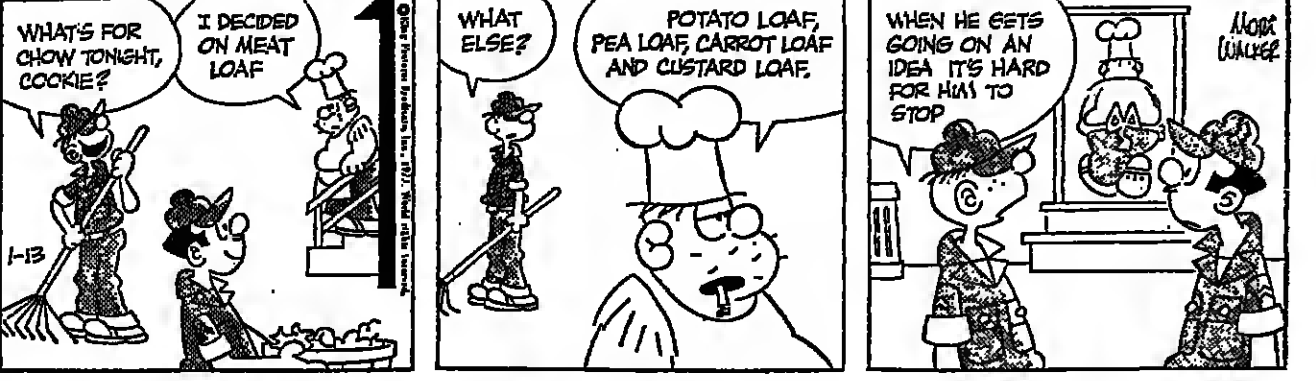
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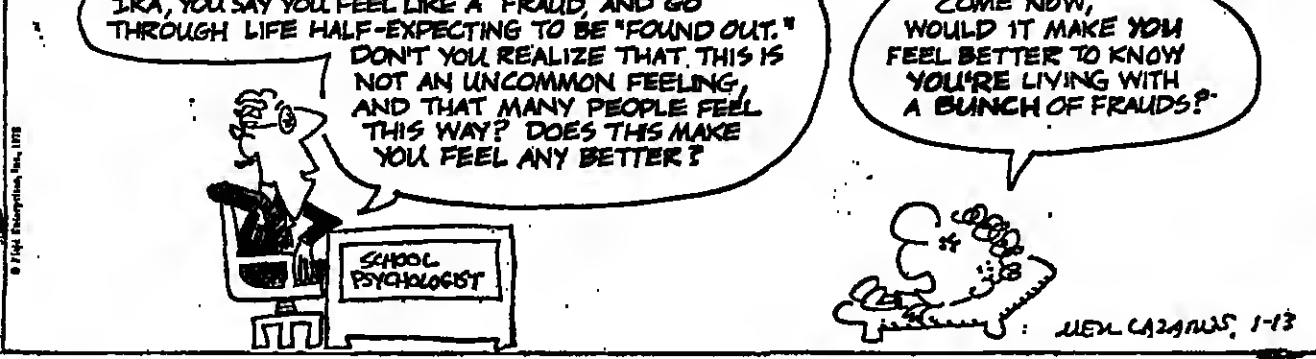
MIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



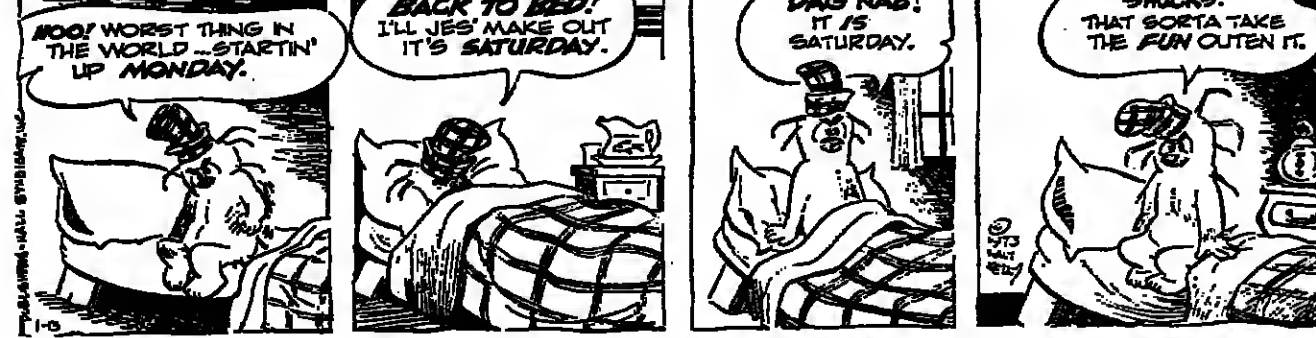
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



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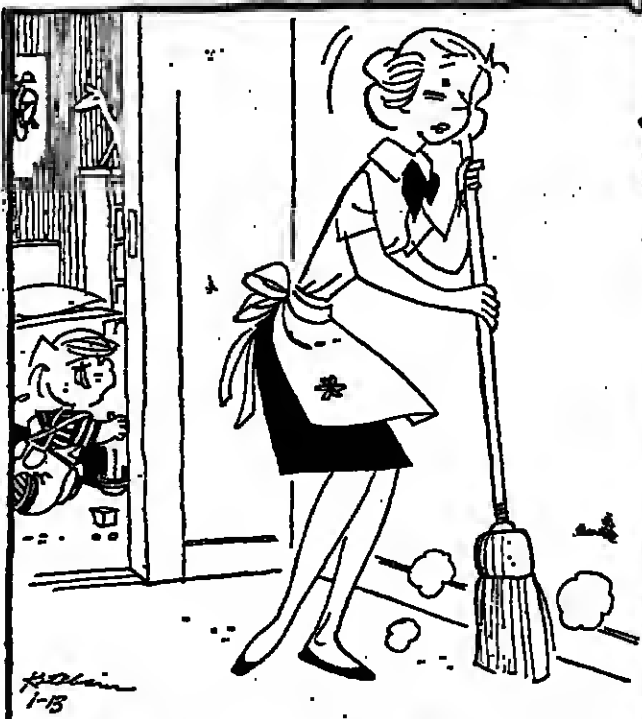
RIP KIRBY



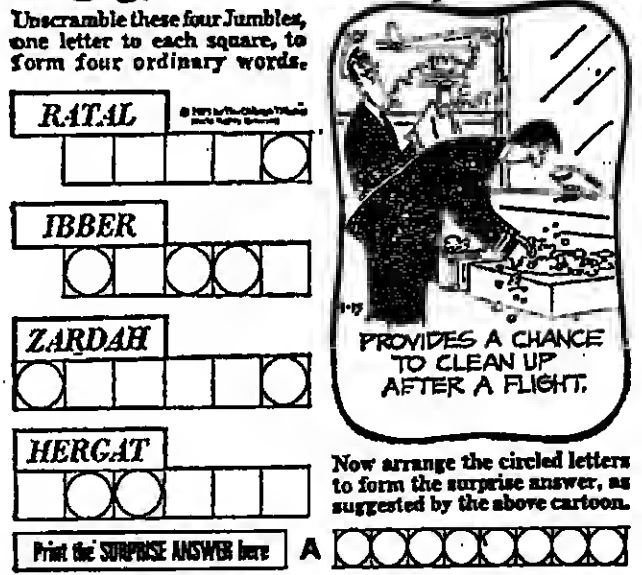
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



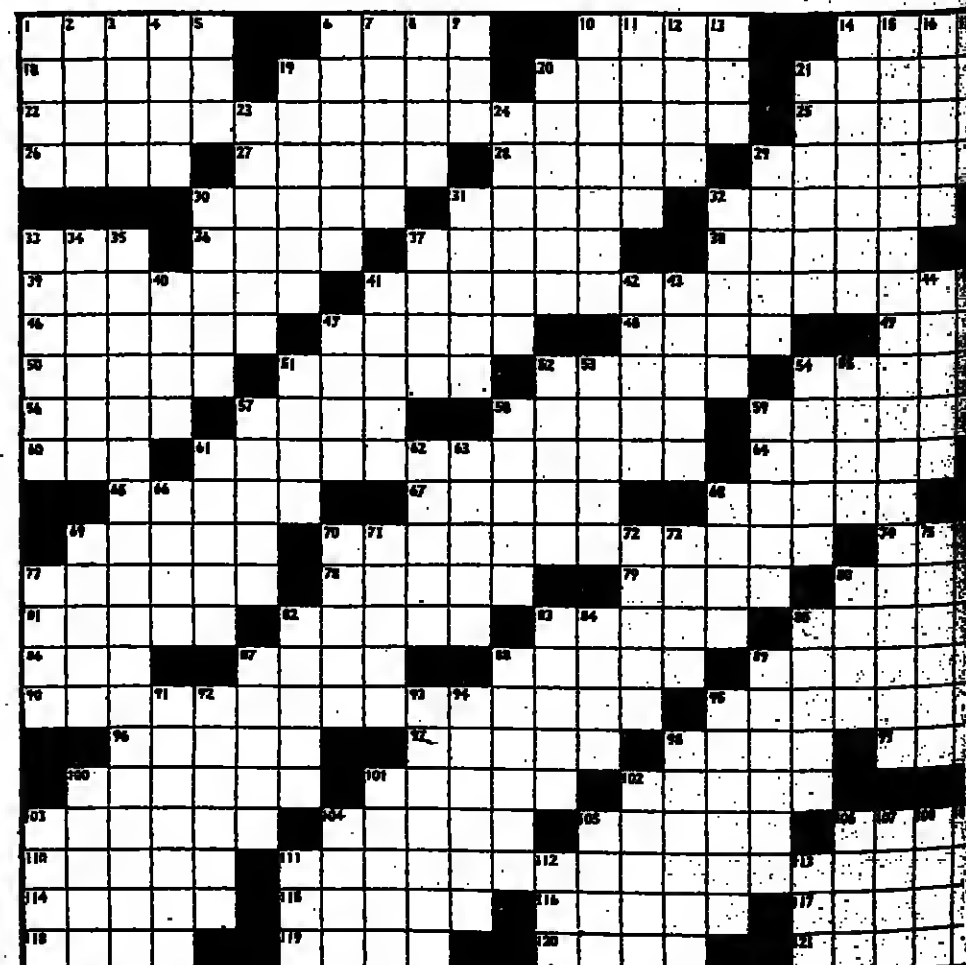
Yesterday's Jumble: WHEEL BERRY LAGOON OBTUSE Answer: Where some people manage to keep their weight down--BELOW THE BELT

- ACROSS
- 1. Alumnus name
 - 2. Quilts
 - 3. Advertiser
 - 4. 1st letter, Lat.
 - 5. Golf match
 - 6. Standing
 - 7. Wind and
 - 8. Lay off
 - 9. Pav out
 - 10. EL
 - 11. Cairo
 - 12. Dodge
 - 13. Wined
 - 14. Vintner
 - 15. Beyond: Prefix
 - 16. Co-owner
 - 17. Larders
 - 18. U.S. writer
 - 19. Superlatively
 - 20. Grim position
 - 21. Of pitch
 - 22. Super
 - 23. Feeling golly
 - 24. DA
 - 25. (verb) (swirl)
 - 26. Food and by
 - 27. Distinctive
 - 28. Deduct
 - 29. Zerked in
 - 30. Sirens
 - 31. Larders
 - 32. Exempl
 - 33. Olympia
 - 34. Spar
 - 35. Scheduled
 - 36. Christmas
 - 37. Player
 - 38. AT
 - 39. Inform
 - 40. Grade one
 - 41. Sensory film
 - 42. Bark down
- DOWN
- 1. Shilling
 - 2. Ostrich
 - 3. Cow
 - 4. With
 - 5. AC
 - 6. Nile
 - 7. Predominant
 - 8. Quality
 - 9. Country
 - 10. U.S. cent
 - 11. Ward
 - 12. Morning

- DOWN
- 1. Shilling
 - 2. Ostrich
 - 3. Cow
 - 4. With
 - 5. AC
 - 6. Nile
 - 7. Predominant
 - 8. Quality
 - 9. Country
 - 10. U.S. cent
 - 11. Ward
 - 12. Morning

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS--By William Luttwiak



- DOWN
- 1. Shilling
 - 2. Ostrich
 - 3. Cow
 - 4. With
 - 5. AC
 - 6. Nile
 - 7. Predominant
 - 8. Quality
 - 9. Country
 - 10. U.S. cent
 - 11. Ward
 - 12. Morning

مركز من العمل

MARBLES OF JUSTICE: Three circuit court judges in Charlotte County on the west coast of Florida divvy up their work with a toy gumball machine loaded with marbles. The machine has red marbles for Judge Charles Carlton and blue marbles for Judge Harold Smith. Whenever there's a case to be assigned, deputy court clerk Linda Johnson drops in a penny, cranks the handle and out pops a marble. Miss Johnson then turns the machine to refund her penny. Which leads one to wonder if it's possible to rig the marbles.

Enter Lambros, jailed on pornography charge arising out of his temporary job as manager of a nude movie house. But his real love was cooking—he had studied it in college and had once worked for an exclusive Beverly Hills restaurant. He didn't like the jail food much either. So he wrote a 17-page memo to officials suggesting improvements. They packed him off to the kitchen and soon inmates were getting pancakes, cakes, pizza, fried chicken and even roast beef. All good.

American-born Countess Estelle Bernadotte, 68, will marry her former secretary and settle on the French Riviera, the Swedish court

said today. She is the widow of Count Felke Bernadotte who was murdered while on a UN peace mission in Palestine in 1948. Her husband to be is Carl-Erik Ekstrand, 62, son of a policeman who was a sergeant in Count Bernadotte's regiment. When the count left military service, he took Ekstrand along as his secretary. Ekstrand was appointed accountant to the Swedish royal court in 1959, surveyor of the royal household in 1948 and chief surveyor this year.

Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustaf VI Adolf has reportedly given his blessing to the marriage which will take place in the spring.

The countess is the daughter of the late Edward H. Manville, the American asbestos millionaire.

The Harvard Club, a men-only sanctuary for 197 years, votes 3,097 to 685 Thursday to admit women. Other Ivy League clubs led the way—Princeton in 1965 and Yale in 1969.

The Harvard Club, a men-only sanctuary for 107 years, votes 2,097 to 695 Thursday to admit women. Other Ivy League clubs led the way—Princeton in 1965 and Yale in 1969.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	PERSONNEL WANTED
SPAIN	

<p>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</p> <p>MARBELLA AREA</p> <p>2 bedrooms villa with 2 bathrooms, living and dining area, completely equipped kitchen with appliances, washing machine and water softener. Close to shops and restaurants. Located on hill in pine-wood forest with marvelous views over the bay of Marbella and Puerto de la Cota. Construction and finish. Price: \$38,000. Box 156, Puerto de la Cota (Spain). Tel. 352520 or 352871.</p> <hr/> <p>SPAIN. The best of two worlds has found in an authentic Spanish village complete with whitewashed buildings, terraces overlooking the square with fountain etc., being built by a well known Englishman. Luxury interiors incorporate central heating, American kitchen, tiled floor, wood paneling. Three swimming pools like lakes surround the residence. Center where there will be a restaurant, bars, tennis club, pool, sauna, supermarket, landrover and a few apartments. Handle riding horses. Some 2000 meters as start at \$19,000 inclusive of all taxes and transfer. Write: St. Castellan, P.O. Box 100, Madrid 12840-1.</p> <p align="center">U.S.A.</p> <p>OKLAHOMA, U.S.A. 160 acres of timber land for sale by owner. Terms, if desired. Write: Box 12491, Herald, Paris.</p>	<p>JOB OPPORTUNITY</p> <p>for persons seriously planning to remain in Europe.</p> <p>General Development Corp. (United N.Y.S.E.) has openings with our professional sales team to experience stress-sure-A COMPLETE THREE-WEEK TRAINING PROGRAM is offered. Excellent Commissions-Bonus; all contacts through sophisticated advertising program - 1967.</p> <p>Starting Salary</p> <p>Travel + Business</p> <p>Entertainment Expenses</p> <p>Hospitalization - Insurance</p> <p>Coverage</p> <p>If you are willing to work very hard and interested in high earnings with a discerning sales group, write or call collect for literature sent throughout Europe.</p> <p>GENERAL REALTY LTD. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CORP. By Telexcity Ltd. 6 Frankfurt/Main Tel. (0611) 3097-2-5</p> <hr/> <p>INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS OFFER OVERSEAS POSITION FOR FOREIGNERS</p> <p align="center">CIVIL ENGINEER</p> <p>Candidates must have substantial background in road building and maintenance techniques in developing countries and collegiate level degree plus French-Spanish fluency to qualify for two-year assignment in multi-cultural environment. Senior staff position as HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE ENGINEER. Submit resume to Box 1524, Herald, Paris.</p> <hr/> <p align="center">CONTROLLER</p> <p>Wanted for company to establish internal controls in a multi-cultural environment. Fully qualified persons should respond. Must possess excellent communication and the ability to move into a top management position. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Box No. 154, D.F. Frankfurt/Main, G.F. Bundesrepublik St. 2.</p> <hr/> <p align="center">ELECTRONIC ENGINEER, newly graduated, bilingual, have Paris & German universities. Send details + salary to Box #2355, Herald Tribune, Paris.</p>	<p>REAL ESTATE WANTED</p> <p>PARISS AND SUBURBS</p> <p>URGENT: seek furnished apartment of at least 6 for 6 rooms. Very good location. Telephone no. 27010. 5,000-6,000. Prefer 1st floor. Write: Box 1524, Herald Tribune, Paris.</p> <p>EXCLUSIVELY: Postmaster, 3d in France. Daily weekly, twice weekends. seeks share apartment. Write: Box 1524, Herald Tribune, Paris.</p> <p>A French couple wants furnished flat, 1 bedroom + salon, for 4 months senior Paris. Urgent! Write: Box 1524, Herald Tribune, Paris.</p>	<p>FIRE INSURANCE</p> <p>IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN TODAY'S GREATEST INSURANCE, FIND COMBINATION WHICH CAN SAVE YOU READ ON.</p> <p>The most exciting & successful insurance business in the world. The States has been launched in Europe in the lucrative U.S. military & civilian market. It is a highly paying full commission on total income. Selling contracts is not done quickly enough. Remaining still would mean losing it. Write to U.S. citizens only. Send four recent passport photos to: Mr. Harry Bernard, Tribune, 1 Great Court Street, London. WC4S 8PS</p>	<p>PERSONNEL WANTED</p> <p align="center">TURN TO PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS</p>
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